MME Form 9
Rev. Nov. 65

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Geological Survey

OFFICIAL DOCKET FILE

Contract No. _____ Docket No. 6786

Application
- [ ] Denied
- [ ] Withdrawn

Contract
- [ ] Terminated - Not Certified
- [ ] Terminated - Certified
- [ ] Cancelled
- [ ] Royalty Agreement

The records contained in this file are marked (x) and arranged in this order:

Folder No. 1:

Left Side

- [ ] Royalty Audits
- [ ] Certification of Discovery
- [ ] Closing Letter
- [ ] Cost Audits
- [ ] Termination Notice or Agreement
- [ ] Recision Notice
- [ ] Assignment of Contract
- [ ] Contract Amendments
- [ ] Contract with all exhibits and annexes
- [ ] Owner's Consent to Lien and Subordination Agreement
- [x] Application and Attachments
  Amended Application dtd 5/31/69

Right Side

- [ ] Project Summary (final)
- [ ] Work Completed Analysis (final)
- All other material filed in chronological order including the following reports if checked:
- [ ] Field Team Semiannual Report for Certified Project
- [ ] Final Field Team Report (Tab)
- [ ] Operator's Final Report (Tab)
- [ ] Interim Field Team Reports
- [ ] Operator's monthly reports and all attachments
- [X] On-site Exam. Report (Tab) 5/70
- [ ] Settlement Sheets
- [ ] Drill Logs

Additional Folders:

Left Side

Folders No._____: Reports
- [ ] Analysis of Semiannual Inspection Reports
- [ ] Project Summary (Interim) by MME Engineers

Right Side

- [ ] Field Team Semiannual Report for Certified Project
- [ ] Field Team Interim Reports
- [ ] Operator's Monthly Reports with Transmittal, Narrative and Maps

Folders No._____: Maps (Use pocket folder or envelope)

Folders No._____: Settlement Sheets

Folders No._____: Drill Logs

Folders No._____: Royalty Material

72195-65

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FEDERAL CENTER, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

Office of Minerals Exploration
Building 53 Room 200

June 6, 1969

OFFICIAL COPY
O. M. E.
RECEIVED
JUN 9 1969

INITIALS	CODE
	120
	120
HK	120
EP	120

Memorandum

To: Chief, Office of Minerals Exploration

From: Field Officer, Region III

Subject: OME-6786 (Beryllium and Tantalum)
Lamberg Brothers
Coffey Pot Group
Chaffee County, Colorado

Transmitted herewith is an amended application from the Lamberg Brothers, concerning their request for financial assistance in minerals exploration for beryllium and tantalum on the Coffey Pot Claims, Chaffee County, Colorado.

One copy of the amended application is being retained in the Region III office.

J. William Hasler

J. William Hasler,
Field Officer, Region III
Office of Minerals Exploration

Region III
RECEIVED
JUN 2 - 1969
Denver, Colorado

LAMBERG BROTHERS

P. O. BOX 118
Salida, Colorado 81201

May 31, 1969

Mr. Hasler
Office of Minerals Exploration
Field Office
Building 53, Room 200
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Hasler:

Please find attached in order, two copies, of the following, in regard to our OME-6786 application.

1. Modified request to cover shallow trenching and core drilling.
2. Statements from Muhammad Azhar Bhutta's Thesis No. T 795.
3. Letter of Feasibility from C. Keith Alexander, of 3A Research.
4. Letter of production record from Beryl Ores Co. The beryl sold to Beryl Ores came from the claims immediately east of the Coffeypot.
5. Bid from C. Keith Alexander, of 3A Research and Development. Mr. Alexander is an excellent engineer and geologist. He is living in Salida at this time and is available. The other geologists that we talked to, wanted at least $ 10,000.00 guarantee, before they would come here. Mr. Alexander is bonded and licensed.
6. Bid from Boyles Brothers Drilling Co. for diamond core drilling.
7. Lamberg Brothers bid for diamond core drilling. We are in a position to do it somewhat cheaper than Boyles or anyone that would have to come here from the outside area.

Yours very truly,

LAMBERG BROTHERS

W D Lamberg

by W. D. Lamberg, partner

Lamberg Brothers-- OME--6786 (Beryllium and Tantalum)

We wish to modify our application regarding Item No. 5 (Exploration work) and Item No. 7 (Estimate of Costs). All other items in our application remain the same.

5. Exploration Work:

a. We wish to change our plan of exploration as follows; To shallow trench cut around the dikes to determine their size, This delineation to be done with a D-6 Caterpillar tractor.

To diamond core drill the dikes to determine the extent of ores available and to establish feasibility of larger open cuts or mining development. We would drill in at least 100 stands and drill a minimum depth of 50 feet each. We would have continous core readings, plus logging of cores, plus selected samples spectographed at the request of the geologist. Also a short final report written by the geologist. The cores to be boxed in cardboard boxes and stored for reference, if requested.

b. Access roads are all built.

c. We would start work within one week of the contract date. We would plan to be finished within one year (12 months), this would include any time lost by storms or breakdowns, or other unforeseen delays.

7. <u>Estimate of Costs:</u>

a. None. We are attaching bid on coredrilling, plus our own cost schedule on drilling, we would hope to do our own work.

b. We propose that the work as outlined in 5a, regarding the shallow trenching and diamond core drilling and the geological services, plus other items will budget as follows;

1. The cost of shallow trenching to delineate the dikes, to be done with D-6 Caterpillar tractor, will require 200 hours of work at $ 15.00 per hour ----------$ 3000.00
   Stripping stands for coredrilling;150 hrs. at 15.00--$ 2250.00
2. Diamond coredrilling- min. 5000 ft. at $ 8.50 ft.---$ 42500.00
   (based on our bid-cost estimate)
   Casing, cementing, reaming, core boxes ----------$ 4000.00
3. Geological sevice, to read cores; prepare samples for further testing, logging cores, and final report (see attached bid)----------$ 5000.00
4. Spectographic and other tests as required----------$ 3000.00

5. Supervision, bookkeeping and work log for 12 months--$ 6000.00
6. Travel expense to work site for 200 work days at $ 20.00 per day----------$ 4000.00
7. Labor (2 men) at 24.00 per day,per man, as needed, in various jobs; not to exceed 100 days----------$ 4800.00

c. None.
d. D-6 Caterpillar Tractor owned by us. New Engine, New Clutch, reconditioned tracks, condition excellent.
E. J. Longyear UG Drillrig, with wireline and all attachments. trailer mounted. To be purchased by us, either outright purchase, or rental purchase contract by Lamberg Brothers.
All necessary pickups; trucks, are owned by us.
e. None
f. None required.
g. Workman's Compensation Insurance and Liability Insurance for 12 months----------$ 1000.00
Compressor rent, powder-fuse-drills (if needed)-------$ 1200.00

Total amount------$ 76750.00

Lamberg Brothers
By W D Lamberg
By Glenn R Lamberg

May 31, 1969
Salida, Colorado

Lamberg Brothers--OME--No. 6786 (Beryllium and Tantalum).

We have secured from the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo. The Arthur Lakes Library copy of Muhammad Azhar Bhutta's thesis for his Doctor of Science Degree. The number of this thesis is T 795, it is unpublished and there are no other copies, Therefore, please find below verbatim copy of paragraphs dealing with Turret Area and the pegmatites on them. This thesis contains 173 pages there is no adverse statements about the Turret area and its possible development.

From paragraph 2, page 44;"In size, the pegmatites vary from thin stringers parallel to the schistosity of the metasediments to dikes and sill-like bodies from 5 to about 100 feet across. The pegmatites abound in sections; 30, 33, 34, T.51N; R, 9E. and in general in the entire Turret area".

From paragraph I; page 46; " The pegmatites of the second generation are of frequent occurrence and are of commercial value".
From paragraph 2, page 46; " The pegmatite dikes of the Turret district have been carefully described by Hanley et al (1950, pp. 17-20)."
(note: we called the USGS in Denver, to check on the report by Hanley, (Heinrich and Lincoln, it is out of print and is not available).
(Paper No. 227).

This is the extent of available information on the Turret Area. We are also sending a statement of feasibility by Mr. C. Keith Alexander, of 3A Research, this is self-explanatory.

W. D. Lamberg

(3)

3A RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
MINING, MILLING ENGINEERING & PROCESSING
PHONE 272-6247
3501 NO. 42ND AVE.
PHOENIX, ARIZ. 85019

Phone 539-4271
1501 "H" Street
Salida, Colo. 81201

May 27,1969

Lamberg Brothers
Box 118
Salida, Colo. 81201

Dear Sirs:

As per request for a statement of feasibility concerning your claims in the Turret mining district: Coffey pot, claims A, B, C, D and E in your group of claims, all in section 33 township 51 N, range 9 E.

In my opinion, after working on adjacent and near by claims for some two years in the past, I believe all the pegmatite claims in this district have merit.

The feasibility of conducting your proposed project will coincide with my views as to what should be done with the majority of property containing the pegmatites in the Turret district.

Very Truly,

C. Keith Alexander

C. Keith Alexander
President

CKA:EA

(3)

BERYL ORES COMPANY

10,000 ALKIRE STREET
ARVADA, COLORADO 80002 303 - 466 - 3000

May 16, 1969

Lamberg Brothers
Attention: Mr. W. Lamberg
Box 118
Salida, Colorado

Gentlemen:

This letter will confirm what we told you on the phone last week.

Our records show that Lamberg Brothers of Salida sold us beryl in 1954, 1955 and 1956, it being recorded that the beryl was from the Turret area north of Salida and that the beryl was of good quality and grade.

We are presently buying beryl at 25¢ per pound or $500.00 per short ton, cash on sight inspection here.

We look forward to hearing from you when you have beryl to offer.

Yours very truly,

Michael D. Lyons
Manager

MDL/kr

PRODUCED FROM SEC. 34 T5 5N. R. 9E
1/2 MILE FROM COFFEY POT

(4)

3A RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
MINING, MILLING ENGINEERING & PROCESSING
PHONE 272-6247
3501 NO. 42ND AVE.
PHOENIX, ARIZ. 85019

phone 539-4271
1501 "H" Street
Salida, Colo. 81201

May 26, 1969

Lamberg Brothers
Box 118
Salida, Colo. 81201

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to our conversation a few days ago, referring to your pegmatite claims in the Turret mining district; herewith is what I will agree to do.

I am very familiar with the claims in question; the Coffey Pot claim as well as claims A, B, C, D and E in adjacent group, all in section 33, township 51 N, range 9E.

I will consent to read and record log the cores produced in this project. Also, select outstanding samples to analyze further. I will consent to be called on as a part-time consultant to the project, either in the capacity of Geologist or Engineering.

My fee for this work on your project would be $5,000.00 (five thousand dollars) total. To be paid monthly during the project but to be paid in full by the date the project is completed.

If this meets with your approval, please let me know.

Very Truly,

C. Keith Alexander

C. Keith Alexander
President

CKA:EA

DIAMOND CORE DRILLING
DIAMOND DRILLING EQUIPMENT
GROUTING
FOUNDATION TESTING
MINING
QUARRYING
SHAFT SINKING
TUNNEL DRIVING
MINE PLANT DESIGN
AND FABRICATION

Boyles Bros. DRILLING COMPANY

CONTRACTORS-ENGINEERS-GEOLOGISTS

15865 West 5th Avenue
GOLDEN, COLORADO 80401
Phone (303) 279-7913

General Offices and Plant
1624 Pioneer Road P. O. Box 58
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84110
Phone 487-7595

BRANCH OFFICES
ARIZONA (PHOENIX)
CALIFORNIA (AUBURN)
COLORADO (GOLDEN)
NEVADA (SPARKS)
WASHINGTON (SPOKANE)
CHILE (SANTIAGO)
CABLE: BOYLESBROS
MEXICO, D.F.
PERU (LIMA)
CABLE: BOYLESCOP

OME Region III
RECEIVED
JUN 2 - 1969
Denver, Colorado

May 27, 1969

Lamberg Brothers Company
P.O. Box 168
Salida, Colorado 81201

Gentlemen:

The following schedule of items is presented for your consideration as our proposal for drilling on your property near Salida, as per our telephone conversations.

ITEMS:

1. Drilling and casing unconsolidated overburden, if required: $10.60 per foot.

2. Diamond core drilling:

	NX Size	BX Size
0.0 to 500 feet, per foot.	$ 9.80	$ 8.95

3. Cementing and drilling out cement: $21.00 per hour, plus cost of cement or cement substitutes.

4. Reaming for casing, if required: $4.50 per foot.

5. Delays for your convenience, waiting for cement to set during a regular drill shift, etc.: $17.00 per hour.

6. Casing ordered left in place: List price f.o.b. the job site.

7. Drill hole surveys, if required: $21.00 per hour, plus survey instrument rental.

(16)

8. Suitable roads are to be furnished and maintained to level drill sites at no cost to Boyles Bros. Drilling Company.

9. To do the work Boyles Bros. will furnish equipment of suitable design and capacity with all fittings, supplies and accessories including cardboard core boxes. The job will be started as soon as possible after notice to proceed depending on availability of competent personnel and equipment.

Your interest in Boyles Bros. Drilling Company's services is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

BOYLES BROS. DRILLING COMPANY

E.G. Tucker

E.G. Tucker, District Manager

EGT/jr

LAMBERG BROTHERS

P. O. BOX 118
Salida, Colorado 81201

May 31, 1969

Lamberg Brothers--Diamond Coredrilling--Pegmatites--Turret, Colo.

Our cost estimate and bid is as follows:

I. Diamond core drill: BX size-- $ 8.50 per foot.
I to 500 feet in depth.

2. Cementing and drilling out cement; reaming for casing; casing left in place. Plus core boxes made of cardboard, (standard 10 foot boxes). Total for all of these items for the entire 5000 feet of drilling.----------$ 4000.00

If any of the above are not required, they will be taken from this total. Total will not exceed above figure.

Lamberg Brothers.

W D Lamberg
by W. D. Lamberg

7

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FEDERAL CENTER, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

Office of Minerals Exploration
Building 53 Room 200

OFFICIAL COPY
O. M. E.
RECEIVED
APR 28 1969

INITIALS	CODE

April 24, 1969

Memorandum

To: Chief, Office of Minerals Exploration

From: Field Officer, Region III

Subject: Application for financial assistance in Minerals Exploration to explore for beryllium and tantalum on the Coffey Pot group of claims, Chaffee County, Colorado

Transmitted herewith is an application by the Lamberg Brothers, P.O. Box 118, Salida, Colorado. The application is fairly complete, however, the cost items need detailing, as well as requiring bids on assaying the material for beryl and tantalum.

The property described by Dr. Bhutta lies in Section 34, T. 51 N., R. 9 E., one section east of the claim concerned in the subject application, however, the area in general is in a granitic area that contains beryl bearing pegmatites, so for the most part the geology of the claim in Section 34 applies to those in Section 33.

I have asked Bill Sharp, geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, to review the application and provide at least a general statement concerning the occurrence of beryl in the area. Bill Sharp, Jack Adams, and Ray Parker have done some work in the area, as has Chet Wrucke, all Survey geologists. I shall transmit a copy of the meorandum to you as soon as I receive it.

A note of interest, the Vice President of the First National Bank in Alamosa, evidently has his letters typed upside down.

The applicant at least proposes to get a long enough look at the pegmatite, for at least 3,000 feet. This is more ambition than most applicant's propose for stripping, at least in this area.

J. William Hasler
Field Officer, Region III
Office of Minerals Exploration

MME Form 40
(Revised Nov. 68)

Budget Bureau No. 42-R1368
Approval expires Dec. 1971

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OFFICIAL COPY
O. M. E.
RECEIVED
APR 28 1969
INITIALS CODE

APPLICATION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN MINERALS EXPLORATION

Pursuant to Public Law 85-701 (72 Stat. 700; 30 U.S.C. 641)

NAME OF APPLICANT (*Full legal name and mailing address as they should appear on contract if one is executed.*)

LAMBERG BROTHERS
BOX 118
SALIDA, COLORADO 81201

APPLICANT DO NOT USE THIS BLOCK

DOCKET NUMBER: 6786

DATE RECEIVED: 4/28/69

REGION: III

DIVISION CODE:

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (*Check one*)

- INDIVIDUAL [ ]
- CORPORATION [ ]
- PARTNERSHIP [XX]
- OTHER (*Specify*) [ ]

STATE IN WHICH FIRM IS ORGANIZED: Colorado

LIST CORPORATE OFFICERS OR PARTNERS HERE, IF APPLICABLE

NAME	ADDRESS	TITLE
W. D. Lamberg	221 Scott, Salida, Colo.	Partner
G. R. Lamberg	221 Scott, Salida, Colo.	Partner

MINERAL(S) FOR WHICH YOU WISH TO EXPLORE: Beryllium and Tantalum

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT: $ 91,000.00

PROPERTY NAME	LOCATION COUNTY	STATE
Coffey pot Group	Chaffee	Colorado

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Before filling out this application, please read the *OME Regulations for Obtaining Federal Assistance in Financing Explorations for Mineral Reserves* (30 CFR Chap. III). To assure prompt action, your application must provide all applicable material and information specified on the back of this application form. Avoid unnecessary correspondence and delays by submitting complete and accurate information. *Please submit two copies of this application and all accompanying papers* except as otherwise noted. Place your name and address on each sheet. Each item of information, maps, and reports required as a part of this application is described on the back of this form. Identify each attached statement by the item number to which it applies. If an item does not apply to your application, show the item number on your statement and after it write "not applicable." Maps or sketches should be used to supplement narrative descriptions of the property location and boundaries in item 2, existing mine workings and geology in item 5 and the proposed exploration work in item 5. When this information is not too complex, all of it may be shown on one map or sketch. All documents and other attachments submitted as a part of this application, except those in item 3(g) which you mark to be returned, become the property of the Government and will not be returned to the applicant. Send true copies, *not originals*, of leases, contracts, and other documents which are an essential part of your business records. *File this application with the Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Minerals Exploration, Washington, D. C., 20242, or with the nearest OME Field Office.*

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, whether as an individual, corporate officer, partner, or otherwise, both in his own behalf and acting for the applicant, certifies that the information set forth in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he would not ordinarily undertake the proposed exploration under current conditions and circumstances at his sole expense.

4-22-69
DATED

Lamberg Brothers
W D Lamberg Partner
BY (*Signature*)
G R Lamberg Partner
TITLE

A wilfully false statement or certification to any Department or Agency of the United States Government is a criminal offense. U. S. Code, Title 18, Sec. 1001.

INFORMATION REQUIRED WITH THIS APPLICATION

1. Financial Eligibility:

(a) Submit evidence of efforts made within 90 days preceding the filing of this application to obtain credit from your bank of account and at least one other banking institution or other private source of credit. Such evidence shall include (1) true copies of your letters to credit sources which show date of loan request, amount and terms requested, and proposed use of loan funds and (2) true copies of replies from credit sources. If the loan was offered under terms which you consider unreasonable, state why you consider them so.

(b) List names and addresses of affiliated, parent, or controlling companies or organizations and state extent and nature of their interest.

(c) State how you propose to furnish your share of the cost of the exploration work.

2. Applicant's Rights in Land:

(a) State your interest in the land and mineral rights, whether owner, lessee, purchaser under contract, or other. If you are not the owner, submit one true copy of the lease, contract, or other document (with address of owner) under which you control the property. Describe all liens, mortgages, or other encumbrances on the land and state book and page number and official place where recorded.

(b) State the legal description (section, township, and range, metes and bounds; patent number of claims) of the land upon which you wish to explore and all adjacent land which you own or control. Describe any part of the land or workings which should not be subject to Government royalty and liens. If the land consists of unpatented claims, state book and page number for each recorded location notice, including amended locations, and official place where recorded. State all the names by which you know the property.

(c) For all land or mineral rights encumbered or not owned, submit five copies of Lien and Subordination Agreements signed by owner on MME Form 52. If the agreements cannot be obtained, state reasons and whether you can furnish a performance bond.

3. Physical Description:

(a) Describe in detail and illustrate with maps or sketches all mining or exploration operations which you know have been or are being conducted upon the land. Include existing mine workings and all production facilities.

(b) State your interest, if any, in operations described in (a).

(c) State, if you know, the past and current production, supporting your statement with copies of settlement sheets, mine records, or published data if available.

(d) Describe known ore reserves, giving quantities and grades.

(e) Describe by narrative and maps or sketches the geologic features of the property, including ore minerals, geologic formations if known, and type of deposit (vein, bedded, etc.).

(f) If you have sampled the area you propose to explore, show where the samples were taken, describe sampling methods used, and provide copies of assay certificates. State your reasons for expecting to find ore.

(g) Send with your application at least *two* copies of all geologic or engineering reports, assay maps, or technologic information which you have, indicating whether you require their return.

4. Accessibility of Property:

(a) To aid the OME representative who may examine the property state name, address, and telephone number of person who will meet him; give directions for reaching the property; and describe accessibility of property and of any mine workings.

(b) Name the shipping and supply points and state the distances to the property.

5. Exploration Work:

(a) Describe fully the proposed exploration work giving individual footages and sizes of openings *for each item of work*. Use narrative, maps, plans, and sections as necessary. Show location of the proposed work as related to geologic features such as veins, ore-bearing beds, contacts of rock formations, etc. Show also the relation of the proposed work to any existing mine workings and to *land boundaries* or to the closest identifiable corner.

(b) If an access road must be built, show the proposed location on the property map and state the length, type and construction methods proposed.

(c) If an OME contract is executed state how soon thereafter work would be started and finished. State your anticipated average daily or monthly rate of progress for each type of work.

6. Experience:

State your operating experience and background to conduct this exploration work and also that of the person who will supervise the work.

7. Estimate of Costs:

Furnish detailed estimates of the necessary costs for time and materials *for each item of the work proposed in 5(a)* under the headings listed below with a total for each heading and the estimated total cost of the work. Costs for any work to be performed by an independent contractor should be listed separately under category (a) below. Costs for any work that is not to be performed by an independent contractor should be listed under categories (b) through (g).

(a) Independent contracts. State the total cost of any proposed independent contract for all or any part of the work, and the number of units and the unit cost for each type of work, such as per foot of drilling, per foot of drifting, per hour of bulldozer operations, or per cubic yard of material moved. Cost estimates should be supported by bids from three contractors if possible. (*Note*—If none of the work is to be contracted, write "none" after this item.)

(b) Personal services. The cost of supervision, engineering and geological services, outside consultants, and labor should be itemized by numbers and classes of employees; rates of wages, salaries or fees; and periods of employment. State whether these services are available.

(c) Operating materials and supplies. List items of material and supplies giving quantity and price of each. Include under this heading power, water, and fuel, and units of equipment and tools costing less than $50 each.

(d) Operating equipment. List items of equipment and tools costing $50 or more per unit. Give specifications and indicate how each item is to be acquired—i.e., rented, purchased or provided by the applicant. If rented or purchased, state the estimated rental or purchase price. If furnished by the applicant, state condition and present fair market value.

(e) Initial rehabilitation and repairs. Describe the type and the cost of *initial* rehabilitation or repair of existing buildings, fixtures, installations (exclusive of mine workings), and movable operating equipment now owned by the applicant which will be used in the exploration work.

(f) New buildings, fixtures, installations. Describe each building, fixed improvement, and installation to be purchased, constructed, or installed for the exploration work, stating specifications and cost including labor, materials, and supervision.

(g) Miscellaneous. Describe the type and estimate the cost of repairs and maintenance of the operating equipment listed in 7(d). Do not repeat initial repairs listed in 7(e). Show also the costs of analytical work, accounting, workmen's compensation and employees' liability insurance, payroll taxes, and other required costs that do not fall within the previous categories. [*Note*—The Government will not contribute to costs incurred before the date of the contract, or to costs of or incident to: (1) acquiring, using, or possessing land and any existing improvements, facilities, buildings, installations, and appurtenances, or the depreciation and depletion thereof; (2) general overhead corporate management, interest and taxes (other than payroll and sales taxes); (3) insurance (other than employees' liability insurance), and (4) damages to persons or property (other than authorized repair to or replacement of equipment or other property used in the work.)]

Lamberg Brothers-- OME-- Application

I. Financial Eligibility

a. Attached please find letters and letters in reply to our request to secure credit for this purpose.
b. none.
c. some cash, and use of equipment, now owned;plus equipment to be acquired by us, for use in this work.

2. Applicant's Rights in Land:

a. Owners.
b. The area that we want to explore is covered by 6 unpatented lode claims. We have had them surveyed and plat is attached. They are recorded in the records of Chaffee County, Colorado, Salida, Colorado: Names, Book and Page as follows:

Coffey pot	Book 324	Page 81
"A"	Book 324	Page 82
"B"	Book 324	Page 83
"C"	Book 324	Page 84
"D"	Book 324	Page 85
"E"	Book 324	Page 86

They are located in Section 33, T.51N, R.9E. NMPM.
c. not applicable.

3. Physical Description:

a. The only work done on these claims has been that necessary to comply with the law, regarding assessment work. The bulk of the work has been done on the Coffey pot.
b. This work has been done by us and at our expense.
c. There hasn't been any production, commercially.
d. There are several very large veins running east-west on these claims. We have found beryl crystals and also tantalum in the process of doing our assessment work. The claims to the east and also north were owned by us. The attached geological reports cover these areas. They indicate that the mass of the veins carry beryl also, in the amount of 3 to 5%. The claims covered in these reports join the 6 listed above.
e. As indicated in d above, there are several large pegmatite dikes or veins on the claims. They are accessible and mining or cutting them will be much easier than most work of this kind.
PLEASE NOTE: in reference to "d" above the claims immediately east and north were owned by us and were sold by us as a group to U. S. Beryllium Corp. Pueblo, Colorado. They have done nothing but assessment work on these properties.
f. We have found beryl crystals, tantalum pockets, etc. also we have had berylometer examinations of many samples. Dr. Bhutta's two reports attached to this application indicate the presence of both beryllium and tantalum, with possible large amounts with exploration.

3. Continued--

   g. Attached are two copies of two different reports, also two copies of the survey map, which also indicates proposed work. These copies will not need to be returned.

4. Accessibility of Property:

   a. Lamberg Brothers, phone 539-4554, P. O. Box 118, Salida, Colo. 81201. We will be available to show the property and to go over the proposed work whenever convenient for the representative of the OME.
   b. The shipping and supply point is Salida, Colorado. The properties lie 11 miles NW of Salida. The road is county maintained and is open year around.

5. Exploration Work:

   a. There has never been an exploratory cutting of the pegmatites in this entire area. We feel that a crosscutting of the veins plus a lengthwise, lateral stripping of the dikes, will very likely expose many highly mineralized zones containing both beryllium and tantalum and possibly many other valuable ores. We are supported in this by Dr. Bhutta's reports plus the informal opinions of many geologists that have examined the area.

      We propose that a lateral, lengthwise stripping be made on the north side of the main dike for the entire length of the claims 3000 feet long, average width -sloping downward to 15 feet. depth will vary,but on the average will be 10 feet. The purpose of this cut is to expose the dikes to determine their size. They are large but size cannot be fully determined, without stripping. This lengthwise cut is indicated on the attached map.

      We propose that 5 crosscuts be made on the dikes. Each of these being at least 200 feet in length, to allow depth of 35 feet on the dikes. These crosscuts will be 60 feet wide, for the best exposure and also for safety. There is a U. S. brass cap survey plug immediately east of the Coffey pot claim, shown on map.

   b. The access roads are all built, no roadwork will be needed.

   c. We would start work within one week of the contract date. We would plan to be finished within 18 months. We plan to do the work in a manner that has not been done in this area before. We want to use a crawler tractor and ripper and blade. We would do most of the work of ripping within the first 8 months, then sampling and cleaning with more ripping at a slower rate.

6. Experience:

We have been active in mining since August 1948. We have been self employed during this time. We started mining bentonite at our quarries east of Salida, Colorado at that time and we are still operating these quarries. We were interested in uranium mining on the Colorado Plateau, with our grandfather and father prior to 1948. Our properties there were sold out in 1948. We have worked on the dikes in the Turret area north west of Salida, Colorado since 1948 also. We have a life time interest in open cut mining.

7. Estimate of Costs:

a. None.
b. We propose that the work as outlined in 5a and totaling 94, 441 cu. yards of material be done almost entirely by crawler tractor and blade with rippers. (class of tractor Caterpillar D-8 or equivalent- with Ateco ripper or match).

1. The cost of moving this amount of material is $ 42,480.00 ?
2. Supervision, bookkeeping and work log for 18 months---------- $ 12,000.00
3. Travel expense to work site for 18 months- 20 work days per month x 18 mos. = 360 days at $ 20.00 per day. $ 7,200.00 X
4. Preparation and spectographic assay of 100 samples from the 5 crosscuts and longcut cost per sample--~~=$ 50.00 each-------Total~~--- $ 5,000.00 ?
5. Labor (2 men) at $ 500.00 per month each for 18 months---------- $ 18,000.00 ?
6. Repairs to equipment, new ripper edges------- $ 2,000.00

c. None
d. D-8 Caterpillar, with Ateco ripper or equivalent to be rented at commercial rate $ 40.00 per use hour for a total of 1062 hours. Condition and guarantee-excellent. high
e. None
f. None required
g. Workman's Compensation Insurance & liability Insurance-------for 18 months---------- $ 2,000.00
Compressor rent, powder, fuse, drills -- (If required).(Not felt needed from performance of rippers witnessed in use). $ 2,200.00

Total amount $ 90,880.00

LAMBERG BROTHERS

by W. D. Lamberg

by G. A. Lamberg

April 21, 1969
Salida, Colorado

April 21, 1969

Mr. John Reason
Rio Grande County National Bank
Del Norte, Colorado

Dear Mr. Reason:

With the increasing uses of Beryllium and Tantalum metals in the space programs and in industry, there is a need to explore the sources of these metals, which in this area is pegmatite dikes. We have a group of these dikes, which are located in the Turret area II miles NW of Salida, Colorado. We have geologic reports on the dikes plus a limited amount of development work, which was done as assesssment work, We wish to do the following exploratory work on our claims.

Make five crosscuts on the main dikes, plus a lengthwise, lateral cut for a length of 3000 feet. The map shows the work area. This work can best be done with the use of a Caterpillar Crawler Tractor, D-8 size or equivalent, with an Ateco ripper. Ripping these dikes is a new idea, which has not been tried, but is feasible from a cost position. The yardage to be moved comes to 94,441 cu. yards, the cost to do this, plus supervision and travel expense comes to $ 91,000.00.

We are asking herewith your consideration in this matter. Thank you.

Yours very truly,

Lamberg Brothers

W. D. Lamberg

by W. D. Lamberg

April 22, 1969

Re: Loan Application
April 21, 1969

Lamberg Brothers
P.O. Box 118
Salida, Colorado 81201

Gentlemen,

You application for a loan in the amount of $91,000.00 has been recived and has been reviewed by the loan committee of this bank.

The committee has found it necessary to not approve the loan due to the amount and the fact that the operation would be so far removed from the trade area which this bank is expected to serve.

We regret the above but do wish you success in acquiring the funds from another source.

Very truly yours,

John Reason, President

April 21, 1969

Mr. Douglas Hill
First National Bank
Alamosa, Colorado

Dear Mr. Hill:

With the evergrowing demands in both industry and space exploration for Beryllium and Tantalum Metals, there is a pressing need to explore the sources of these metals, which in this area is pegmatite dikes (veins). We own several properties in the Turret area, north west of Salida, which have dikes on them. We have geological reports, plus assessment work development, which indicates the presence of these metals(materials).

We wish to do the following exploratory work on these dikes. Make five crosscuts on the main dikes, plus a lengthwise, cut of the dikes, for a distance of 3000 feet. The map shows the work area. This work can best be done with a Caterpillar D-8 and an Ateco ripper. The yardage to be moved is 94,441 cu. yards, the cost to do this work, plus supervision and travel expense comes to $ 91,000.00.

We are herewith asking your consideration in this matter. Thank you.

Yours very truly,

Lamberg Brothers

W D Lamberg

by W. D. Lamberg

April 21, 1969

Lamberg Brothers
P.O. Box 118
Salida, Colorado

Dear Sirs:

We have just reviewed your request for a loan of $91,000.00 for the exploration work on the pegmatite dikes, which you own in the Turret area, north of Salida Colorado.

It is with regret that we must advise you that we would be unable to help you with this project. At the present time we do not have the lending funds available to participate in such a large project.

If however we can be of further service will you please give us the oportunity to serve you.

Very truly yours,

Clifford D. Hill

Clifford D. Hill
Vice President

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN ALAMOSA
ALAMOSA, COLORADO

ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES OF THE MICA & BERYL-BEARING PEGMATITES IN THE FOUR-CLAIM AREA, EASTERN TURRET MINING DISTRICT, CHAFFEE COUNTY COLORADO.

By

/s/ M. Azhar Bhutta

M. A. Bhutta *

Oct. 31, 1958

* DR. M. A. BHUTTA - D. Sc. COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES GOLDEN, COLORADO

Note (Claims reported on in this report include: 1. Sherrydeen, 2. Company A., 3. Company B, and 4, Company c.) M.A.B.

Owner -- Glen R. Lamberg & Sons of Salida, Colo.

/s/ Azhar.

ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES OF THE MICA & BERYL-BEARING PEGMATITES OF THE EASTERN TURRET MINING DISTRICT, CHAFFEE COUNTY, COLORADO.

ABSTRACT

The pegmatite deposits in the examined area are well formed, large in size, and contain muscovite and beryl minerals of excellent quality. The geologic studies of the deposits and their previous production data indicate that the pegmatites should produce muscovite (mica) and beryl in substantial quantities. The pegmatites can be easily developed by open-cut method of mining.

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INTRODUCTION

Location and Survey Record

The examined area includes four lode claims viz: Company A, Company B, Company C, and Sherrydeen which are located in Section 34, Township 51 North, Range 9 East, Turret Mining District, Chaffee County, Colorado. The claims are unpatented and are 600 feet by 1500 feet.

Of the four claims, Sherrydeen is reported to have been surveyed by a registered surveyer as can be determined from the claim map. The boundary lines of the remaining three claims were established with tape and Brunton compass.

As reported by W. D. Lamberg of the Silver Rocker and M & D Company, the four claims are recorded in the Chaffee County court-house, Salida, Colorado, as follows:

Company A	Book No.	236 ...	Page	434
Company B	"	"	236 ...	"	515
Company C	"	"	236 ...	"	520
Sherrydeen	"	"	236 ...	"	377

Legal Status

The author has not checked the validity of the ownership of the property.

Purpose of Investigation

The pegmatite deposits in the claim area were examined in order to determine the production possibilities of mica and beryl from these deposits.

Accessibility

The described area is easily accessible by well-maintained secondary roads (Pl. 1). A good branch road running northeasterly traverses all the four claims. The roads are capable of supporting heavy mining equipment and are open all the year around. Moderate relief and hard surface rocks of the area would be most suited to building and maintaining additional access roads. The railroad station is at Salida which lies about eleven miles to the west of the area discussed.

Topography (Physical Features)

Apparently the studied area occupies a gently eastward sloping "flat park" which may represent an old erosion surface. The most typical surface features of the area are locally, steeply sided, round topped to sharp crested granite-pegmatite ridges which rise about 30 feet above the general level of the ground. These ridges are, however, confined only to the western extremity of the area. The softer gneissic rock which intervenes between the harder pegmatites has been more readily stripped by erosion leaving perceptible depressions between the pegmatite dikes. Obviously, the physical features of the area were produced by differential erosion and rock resistance.

All the creeks flowing out of the examined area join the Calumet Creek to the southeast and the Railroad Gulch to the southwest. The Calumet Creek merges into the Railroad Gulch which drains westward into the Arkansas River.

/s/ M.A.B.

-cont'd-

The elevation of the studied area is about 9,000 feet above sea level. Relief of the area is moderate to 1 low. The summer season is pleasant; snowfall in the winter months is moderate. The area is scantily wooded.

Noteworthy is the fact that the claim area is ideally located and no adverse physical conditions need be anticipated with regard to it.

ROCK UNITS

A general understanding of the nature of rocks enclosing mineral deposits is essential because it is somewhat directly related to the mining of the deposits. In this particular case, a gnessoid granite hosts the pegmatites which contain valuable minerals.

GRANITE (Augen Gneiss)

The granite is well exposed over the entire claim area. Nearer to the surface, the rock is thoroughly decomposed to a depth of about 2 to 5 feet because of weathering and can be easily removed to expose the covered portions of the pegmatites. Excess biotite in the granite renders it relatively soft even at depth. The granite is well jointed and thus readily vulnerable to the attack of weathering agencies.

The granite is gray to dark gray in color and is composed primarily of light smoky quartz, gray orthoclase, and dark brown biotite. Orthoclase has been partially replaced by white albite. 'Eye-shaped' lenses of feldspar and quartz occur between curved layers of biotite and impart the characteristic structure to the granite. The eyeshaped masses show a preferred orientation in a northwesterly direction (N.20-45°W.) and appear to denote the grain of the area underlain by the granite.

Masses of granite of varying sizes are occasionally inclosed between larger dikes of the pegmatites. These masses represent portions of granite which were not assimilated by the pegmatite-forming fluids.

/s/ M.A.B.

-cont'd-

PEGMATITE DEPOSITS

Distribution and General Character

Several well exposed pegmatite dikes traverse the examined area. The dikes are easily traceable over the surface as they generally form topographic prominencies because of their resistance to erosion. Masses of milky quartz indicate their presence where the dikes are partially exposed. The pegmatite dikes show well developed sets of joints and are slightly decomposed at the surface.

The pegmatites run in a direction N.50°W. to East-West and incline steeply to the northeast. Local variations in their attitude may, however, be noted in different parts of the area. The width of the dikes ranges from about 20 feet to over eighty feet; the length varies between one hundred feet to over twelve hundred feet. Mostly the dikes are large in size. Generally the pegmatites cut across the granite and appear to expand roughly parallel to the "augen-structure" of the granite. The distribution of the pegmatite dikes is shown on Plate 2.

Inference as to the Depth of the Pegmatites

The Magnusons albite pegmatite which lies about 1,000 feet southward from the claim area has been mined to a depth of over one hundred feet. The pegmatite dike in the "Blue Brute" lode claim adjoining Company A has been cut to a depth of about 35 feet and it is still strongly continuous downward. A trench across the Company A pegmatite is about 25 feet deep. It can be safely inferred that the studied dikes would attain a depth of about one hundred feet at their widest cross section.

Petrology

The granite-pegmatites are generally coarse textured, light colored, well fractured rocks composed principally of non-metallic minerals. The chief component minerals of the studied dikes are potassium feldspars microcline, orthoclase, quartz, and muscovite. The more important secondary minerals are beryl, titaniferous magnetite, and tantalite-columbite. Other rarer minerals of the dikes are garnet, tourmaline, and possibly various minerals

/s/ MAB

-cont'd-

containing rare earths. These pegmatites contain non-metallic minerals of exceptional size of grain and purity.

The gray to pink potassium feldspars are partially to wholly replaced by white albite. This replacement occured probably during a period of albitization of the pegmatites of the eastern Turret district.

In Sherrydeen microcline is commonly intergrown with light smoky quartz forming dense graphic granite. Veins of light gray quartz, one to three feet thick occur in pegmatites of Company A and B (Pl. 3). A uniformly coarse mixture of feldspars, quartz, and muscovite forms a sizable pocket in Company C. Mica is, however, sparsely distributed in all the examined pegmatite dikes. Exceptionally rich pockets of mica and beryl have been taken out from these dikes. These dikes show marked variation in texture and relative proportions of their component minerals.

DEVELOPMENT

Although considerable development work has been done on the studied dikes, yet the overall development is insignificant as compared to the size of the deposits. A brief description of the work follows.

Sherrydeen

An open cut 100 ft. x 15 ft. x 7 ft. has been developed along the strike of the dike. Approximately 800 tons of pegmatite material has been removed. The dike is capped by 0 to three feet of resistant graphic granite (Pl. 3).

Company A.

The dike has been opened at two adjacent places. The upper oval-shaped cut is approximately 50 ft. x 30 ft. x 4 ft; mica has been taken out in sufficient quantities from this cut. The lower opening, is 80 ft. x 7 ft. x 15 ft. and it cuts across the dike. Plate 3 shows the cross section of the pegmatite exposed in the lower cut.

/s/ M. A. B.

-con'td-

Company B

A side cut, approximately 50 ft. x 30 ft. x 20 ft. has been made in a large dike to the east side of the claim. Reportedly excellent quality mica and beryl have been produced from this pegmatite.

Company C

An east-west opening 120 ft. x 12 ft. x 3 ft. has been developed exposing the pegmatite. One pocket, about two by five feet, containing well formed mica was seen along north wall of the cut. Beryl crystals were also hand cobbed from this dike.

"As reported by W. D. Lamberg, good quality beryl crystals were exposed on surface of the three Company claims, an observation which prompted the location of these claims."

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Of economic importance are the mica and Beryl minerals which have been recovered from all the studied pegmatite dikes. Muscovite or white mica is generally found in well developed book form, and beryl occurs mostly as perfect six sided crystals. Rich pockets of both the minerals occur not too infrequently in the pegmatites.

MUSCOVITE ($H_2KAl_3(SiO_4)_3$)

Muscovite- a silvery white to pale brown, flaky, soft, and glassy mineral showing perfect basal cleavage occurs in the studied pegmatite deposits mostly in the form of mica-books-one to five inches across and over one inch thick. "Herringbone type" mica was also seen in one of the open cuts into the dike on Company C claim. The mineral tends to grow into larger books along quartz-filled fractures and in the coarser portions of the pegmatites which are more conspicuously albitized. The sheet-mica is also found in unaltered parts of the dikes although in lesser quantities. The best developed mica-pockets are generally associated with coarser and fractured portions of the pegmatites where microcline, orthoclase, albite, and quartz aggregate into large intergrown masses.

/s/ M. A. B.

-cont'd-

The limited development work does not permit an adequate estimation of the mica percentage in the examined pegmatite deposits. As reported (Personal communications W. D. Lamberg), exceptionally rich pockets of mica, yielding over one ton of the mineral, have been taken out from the development cuts leaving behind minor amounts of the mineral. In the mapped development openings (Pl. 2, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3), the mica is estimated to constitute about five to eleven per cent of the pegmatite material. This estimation is, however, without regard to the tonnage of mica previously recovered from these openings. It is speculated that mica would constitute approximately ten per cent by volume of these pegmatites. /s/ M. A. B.

BERYL ($3BeO.Al_2O_3.6SiO_2$)

Beryl is prized for its beryllium content and is the only mineral of commercial importance in the beryllium industry. In its pure form, the mineral contains approximately 14 per cent beryllium oxide, 19 per cent aluminum oxide, and 67 per cent silicon dioxide. The mineral is commonly light green to bluish green and occurs only in the pegmatite deposits more often as hexagonal prisms. Clear perfect and dark green, light green, and bright yellow variaties of beryl are respectively termed emerald, aquamarine, and golden berl which are of gem quality.

Excellent quality crystal beryl of bluish-green tint was being produced from the pegmatite on Sherrydeen in 1953 when the author first visited the Turret district. The crystals were one inch to three inches across and three inches to eleven inches long. Also the author has seen beryl crystals in place, one inch to six inches across and few inches to three feet long, which were hand-picked from dikes similar in composition to those presently studied. Beryl occurs as rich pockets in the pegmatites of the Turret Mining district and such pockets are believed to be fairly common. /s/ M. A. B.

Except a few weathered crystals of bluish green beryl in the open cut of Company C, no beryl was seen in the exposed

/s/ M. A. B. -cont'd-

portions of the other pegmatites. However, it can be confidently stated that beryl would be produced from all the examined pegmatite dikes in sufficient quantities. The mineral would be discovered in sizable pockets and its good quality would justify its recovery along with other valuable minerals. /s/ M.A.B.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

(Personal communications with W. D. Lamberg)

Over a period of about twelve years the studied pegmatite deposits were irregularly and intermittently developed. The main effort was centered around procuring beryl and marketing it when sufficient quantity of the mineral was selectively collected. No attempt was ever made to systematically exploit these pegmatites for their various economic minerals chiefly because of inadequate financial backing and non-availability of a suitable mill. Mining method applied was locally open-cutting the pegmatites and hand cobbing the larger beryl crystals. Muscovite when encountered in fair sized pockets was also collected. Many otherwise useful minerals were shoveled away as waste material. Lenses holding substantial quantities of beryl and mica were discovered and mined out.

The reported (Personal communications with W. D. Lamberg) overall production of mica and beryl from the four examined claims is as follows:

	Claim	Minerals Produced Mica	Beryl
1.	Sherrydeen.....	Three Tons	About Two tons
2.	Company A.....	Ten "	" Half "
3.	Company B.....	Thirteen Tons.....	" 3/4 "
4.	Company C.....	One Ton	" 1/4 "

Based on the production record and the nature of the development work done as compared with the size of the deposits, it may be stated that the pegmatites offer an excellent possibility of future production. M.A.B.

MINING

The examined pegmatite deposits can best be developed and exploited for mica and beryl by open-cut method of mining. Beryl would need hand sorting which should be accomplished without much

/s/ M.A.B. -cont'd-

added cost. Quarrying the dikes should be inexpensive.

Reported costs of open-cutting the dikes and removing mica and beryl ranged from $1.00 to $1.50 per ton of the pegmatite material handled. Nearer to the surface, the cost was about $.50 per ton of the material removed (Bud Lamberg).

"CONCLUSIONS"

1. The pegmatite deposits in the studied area are well-formed, large in size, and contain many valuable minerals such as mica, beryl, titaniferous magnetite, and tantalit-columbite.

2. Mica occurs mostly in the form of well developed books and is better concentrated in the coarser and fractured parts of the pegmatites. Pockets containing over two tons of the mineral have been mined out from these pegmatites.

3. Excellent quality beryl is found in good-sizes lenses in crystal form. Individual pockets may produce as much as 500 pounds of beryl. Overall beryl content may vary between 3-5% by volume of the pegmatite material.

4. Mica is estimated to constitute approximately ten percent by volume of the studied pegmatite deposits.

5. Present geologic studies and the previous production data do indicate that these pegmatite deposits would produce mica and beryl in substantial quantities.

6. The pegmatites can be exploited by open-cut method of mining.

"RECOMMENDATIONS"

1. Cross cut the pegmatites at their widest cross section and develop them between adjacent cross cuts.

/s/ M. A. B.

-cont'd-

2. Hand pick the beryl wherever encountered.

3. A mill capable of recovering all the useful minerals, especially mica and beryl, from the pegmatite material must be available in the near vicinity of the claim area. Economic exploitation of the pegmatites would be largely controlled by the efficiency of the mill.

4. The development and exploitation of these deposits must be undertaken by a well managed and adequately financed organization.

5. If these pegmatite deposits are developed as recommended, these deposits would be excellent speculative interest to the investor.

Respectfully submitted,

/S/ Muhammad Azhar Bhutta
M. A. Bhutta
B.Sc.; D.Sc. (Colorado
School of Mines, Golden, Colo.

(Only signed or initialed pages are acknowledged by the author.)

(Two maps, Plate 1, and Plate 2 accompany this report.)

(It may be noted that prior to the study of the four claims I was given the understanding to examine about twenty lode claims for Hi-Lo Mineral Corp. which I did without charge.)

"GEOLOGY OF THE BERYL-PRODUCING PEGMATITE DIKES IN TURRET DISTRICT, CHAFFEE COUNTY, COLORADO."

Claims Investigated

1. Blue Brute.
2. Savilla Queen II.
3. Sherry Deen.

Location.....Sec. 34, T.51N.; R.9E.
Owners.....Mr. Glen R. Lamberg & Sons.
Resident of.....Salida, Colorado.

August 29, 1953.

DR. Muhammad Azhar.....of.....Colorado School of Mines
(from Pakistan). Golden, Colorado.
(D-Sc.)

INTRODUCTION

The writer made a brief survey of the beryl-bearing pegmatite dikes in the Turret district and vicinity during his field mapping in the area northeast of Salida. It was hardly possible to investigate thoroughly all the pegmatite dikes in the area because of the lack of time and expence. The writer was sincerely encouraged by Mr. Glen R. Lamberg and Sons to investigate the pegmatites in their claims located in Sec. 34, T.51N., R.9E. Accordingly, detailed field mapping was carried out in their claims designated as Blue Brute, Savilla Queen II, and Sherry Deen.

"With the exception of minor variations, the host rock is a coarse crystalline, highly albitized pegmatite with local concentrations of orthoclase, muscovite, and light smoky to milky white quartz. Invariably, the beryl occurs in crystal form, the crystals ranging in size from a few mm. to as much as 8-9 inches in diameter. Large sized crystals with unequally well-formed crystal faces are more frequently associated with albite, orthoclase, and albitized host rock. There seems to be a sound possibility of uncovering crystal beryl in sufficiently large quantities from greater depths. The beryl is light green to bluish green in color and is of high quality.

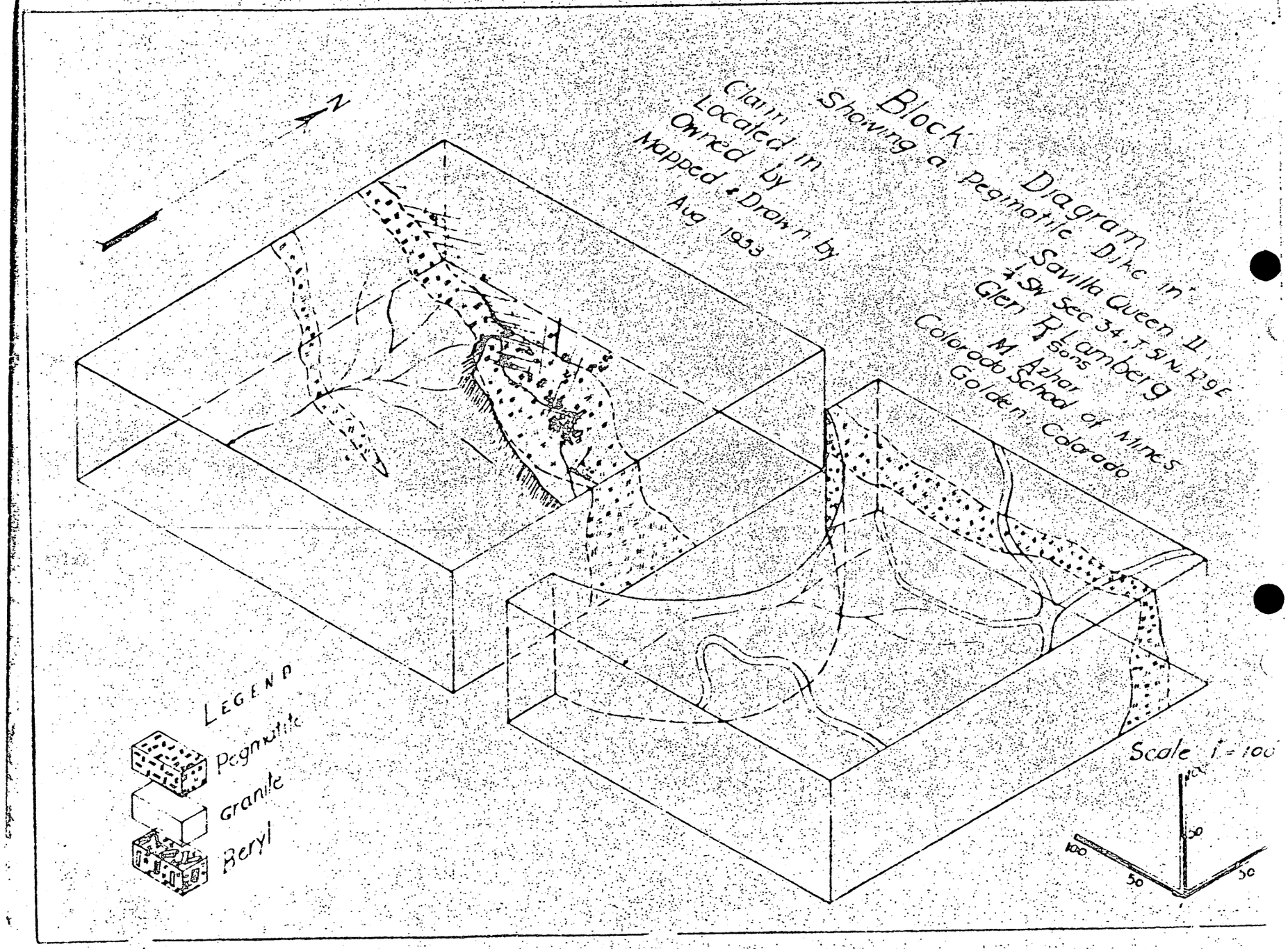
Only two rock types occur in the claims i.e., "augen gneiss" of pre-Camb. age intruded by pegmatites. The gneiss with its typically well developed 'eye'structure shows poorly formed gneissic bandings which trend northeast and dip steeply to the northwest. The relationship, between the gneiss and the pegmatite at their contact observed at several places in the area, does indicate that the pegmatite has intruded the gneiss in "dike" form. The dikes traversing the claims have been mapped with Brunton and Tape. Parts of the dikes considered to be of minor importance have been paced. Geology and the structure of the dikes have been represented in Pl. I.-V. Major dikes have

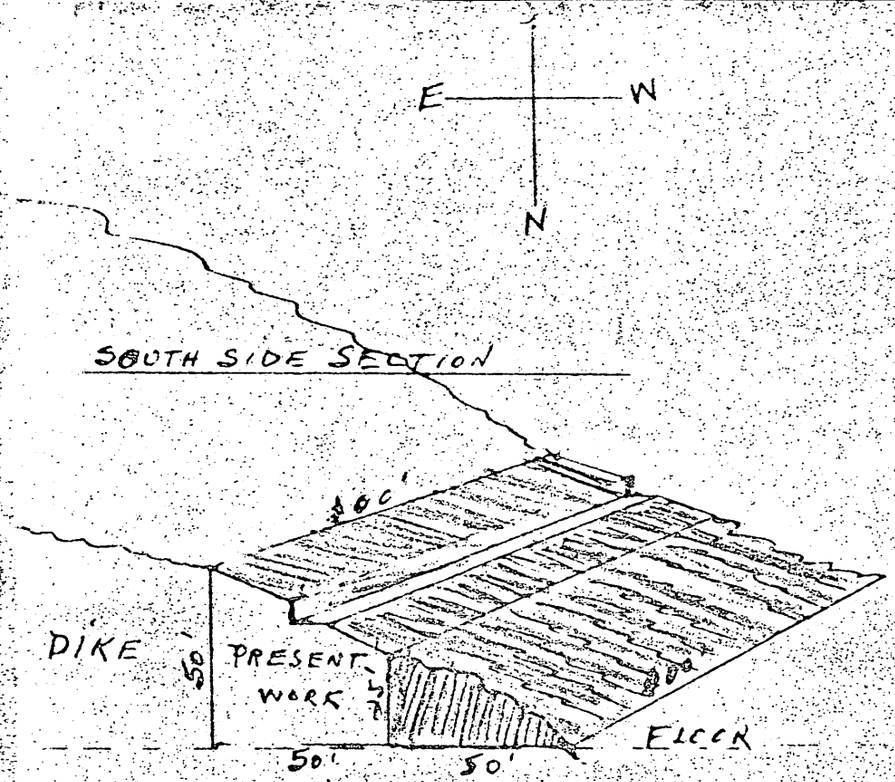
been shown in block diagrams in order to facilitate visualization of both the structure and geology."

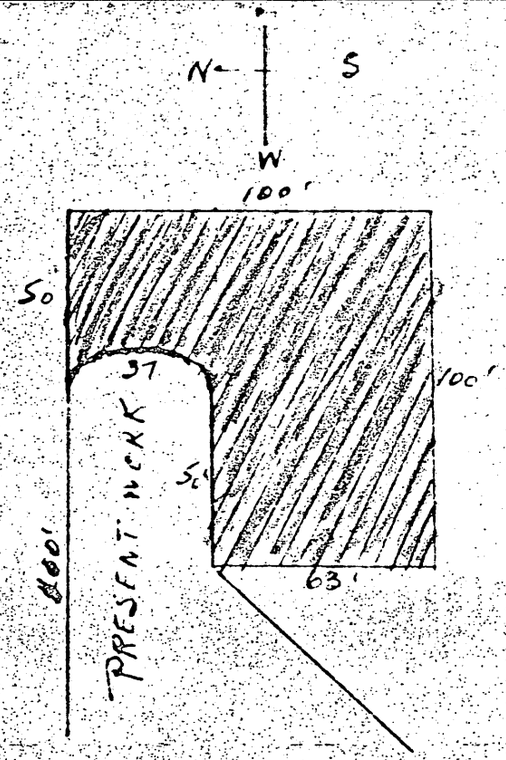
The report has been divided into two parts. Part one is devoted to general discussion of the mineral beryl, its mode of occurrence, and its utilization. Part two includes a concise account of the geology of crystal beryl occuring in the pegmatite dikes mapped.

Last but not least, I owe a personal debt of gratitude to Mr. Glen R. Lamberg, Mr. Bud Lamberg, and Mr. Paul Lamberg for the most friendly co-operation and the most sincere assistance accorded to the writer during his field work in the Turret District, Chaffee County, Colorado.

Fig. 13


Block Diagram
Showing a Pegmatite Dike in
Claim Savilla Queen II,
Located in ¼ SW Sec 34, T 5N, R 9E
Owned by Glen R. Lamberg
Mapped & Drawn by M. Azhar
Aug 1953
Colorado School of Mines
Golden, Colorado
N
LEGEND
Pegmatite
Granite
Beryl
Scale 1" = 100'
100
50
50
50





LEGEND SCALE ABOUT 1" 50'
NEW WORK IN RED
½ of 50X100X100 LESS 92500 CU FT.
263750 CU FT OR 8064 CU YDS
10185 TONS
DRILL HOLES 4 FT. CENTERS 12500'
12760 FT

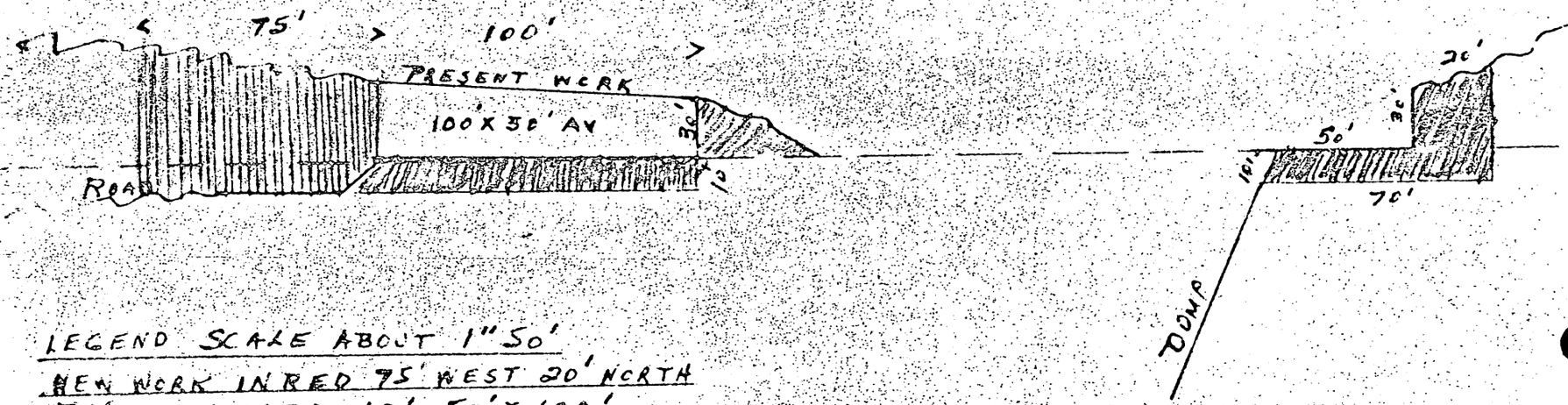
BLUE BUTTE TURRET, CHAFFEE
COUNTY, COLORADO BOOK 236 PAGE 37
SEC 34 - T 51-A R 9E NMPM
GLEN R LAMBERG & SONS.

GLEN R LAMBERG + SONS

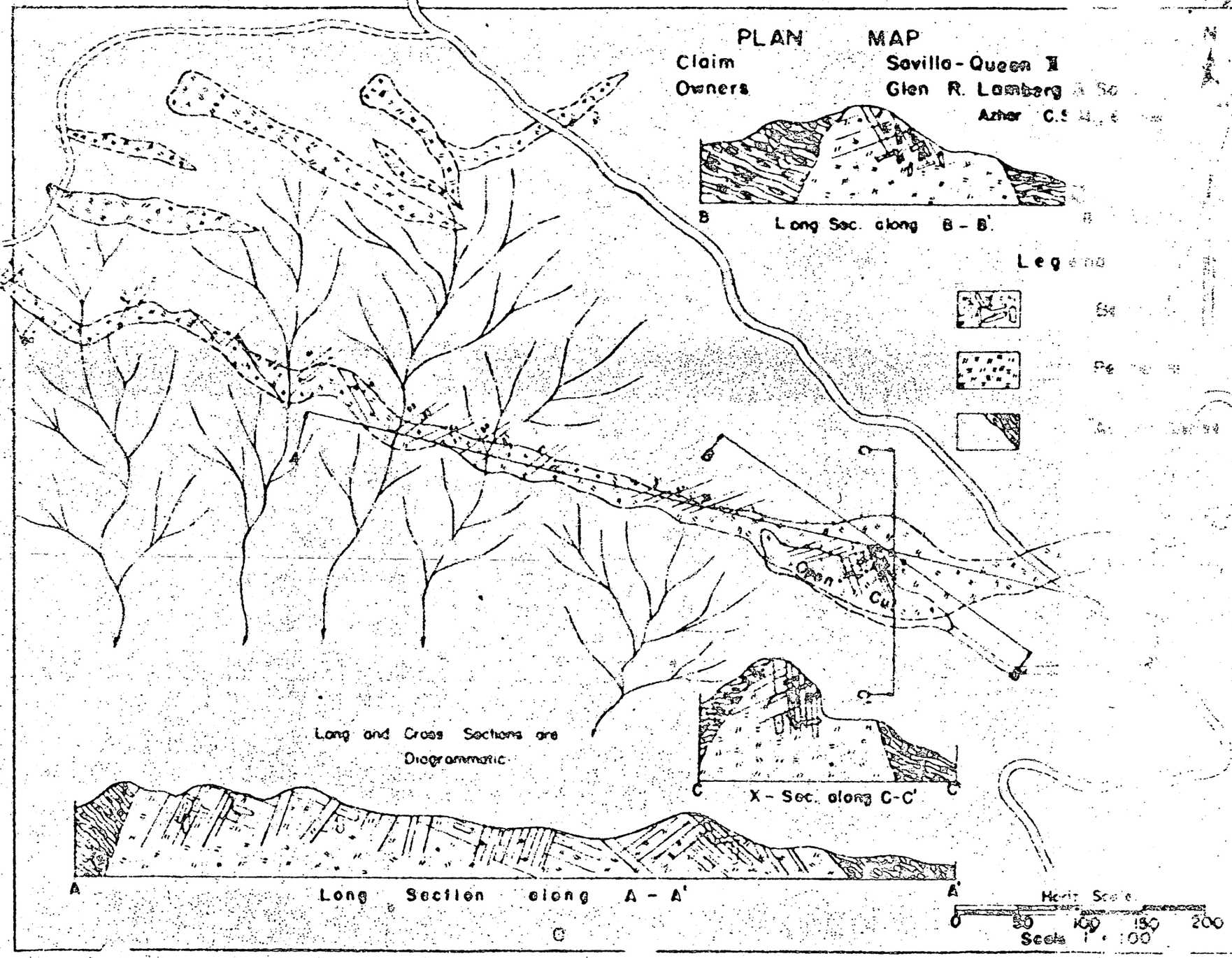
N
W E
S

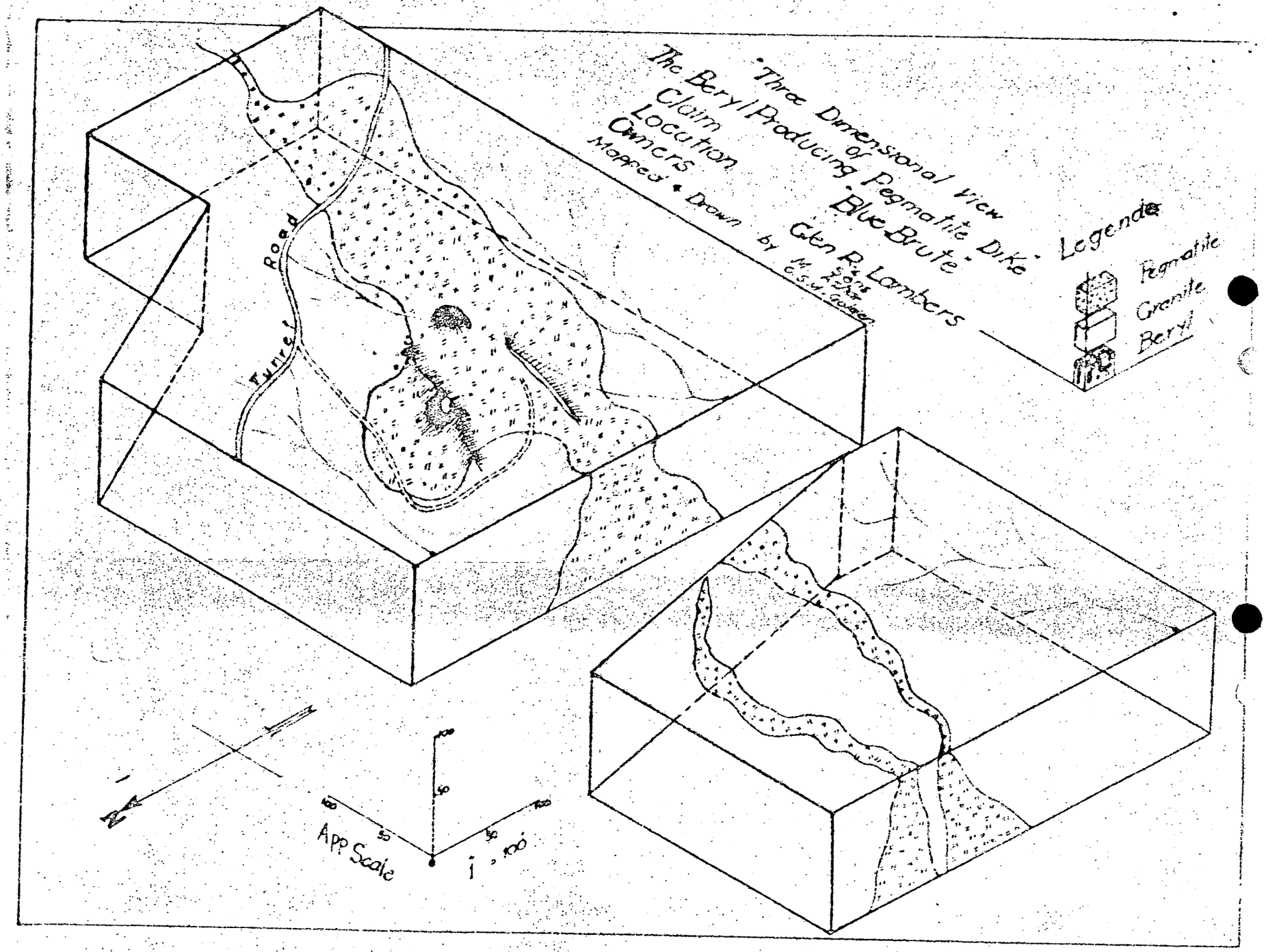
S

SAVILLA QUEEN NO 2 TURRET, CHAFFEE COUNTY, COLORADO - BOOK 236 PAGE 337 DEED BOOK 247 PAGE 121 - SEC 34 T5S R9E NMPM



LEGEND SCALE ABOUT 1" 50'
NEW WORK IN RED 75' WEST 20' NORTH
FLOOR LOWERED 10' 50' X 100'
OLD FACE PUSHED BACK 20' X 100'
10 X 50 X 100' = 50,000 CU.FT.
40 X 20 X 175' = 140,000 CU.FT
TOTAL 190,000 CU.FT. 7037 CU.YDS OR 9500 TONS PLUS
DRILL HOLES 4' CENTERS - 12000 FT


PLAN MAP
Claim Savillo-Queen II
Owners Glen R. Lamberg
Arthur C.
B
Long Sec. along B - B'
Legend
Long and Cross Sections are Diagrammatic
C
X - Sec. along C-C'
A
Long Section along A - A'
A'
Horiz. Scale
0 50 100 150 200
Scale 1" = 100'


Three Dimensional view of Pegmatite Dike
The Beryl Producing
Claim
Location
Owners
Maps & Drawn by
Blue Brute
Glen R. Lambers
Legend
Pegmatite
Granite
Beryl
Road
Turnel
App. Scale
1" = 100'

GEOLOGY OF THE PRODUCTIVE PEGMATITE DIKES IN TURRET DISTRICT, CHAFFEE COUNTY, COLORADO.

Besides the pegmatite dikes traversing the three claims of Mr. Glen R. Lamberg, the writer has studied and mapped a number of pegmatite dikes occuring in Sections 30-33, T. 51 N.; R. 9 E. The information gathered in the field leads to the following description pertaining to the geology of the "Berylliferous" pegmatites in the district.

Geology

"Augen" gneiss of pre-Cambrian age has been intruded by pegmatite dikes. The gneiss is composed of biotite, orthoclase, some plagioclase, and quartz. The mineral biotite in the gneiss is in appericiably excessive amounts. Quartz and orthoclase augens "eyes" encased in biotite feldspar layers impart the characteristic "eye-structure" to the pre-Cambrians. Gneissic bandings are poorly developed. Lineation produced by a well defined linear orientation of the quartz-orthoclase 'knots' in the gneiss trends N. 50-70°E. and plunge 25°-50°NW. or SE. (Pl. IV & V). The gneiss weathers to a grayish-black color with a light brown shade. Wherever well exposed in the area, the gneiss occupies the topographic highs.

Structural developments in the gneiss are of little consequence. Jointing in the gneiss represents the only structure developed. Two sets of joints developed in the pre-Cambrian rockmass strike N. 30E. to N. 50W. with the angle of dip varying between 70°NW. to vertical. The northeasterly joint system is comparatively more highly developed than the northwesterly joint system. The joints may or may not continue across the pegmatite dikes. Faulting is almost totally absent from the pre-Cambrian area covered in this report. As it appears from the field investigations, this area was subjected to compressive forces of high magnitude coming from the northwest. The compression may have produced the northwesterly joint system. The northeasterly joints seem to have formed upon release of the compression.

Pegmatite dikes occuring in the three claims are typically light in color and coarsely crystalline in texture. They are composed principally of light pink to grayish-white orthoclase, light smoky quartz, muscovite, albite and several accessory minerals. Albite has replaced most of the orthoclase - the replacement has apparently been accomplished during a stage of albitization of the pegmatites. Partially albitized crystals of orthoclase, high degree of 'albitization' of all the pegmatite dikes in sec. 34 and 33 T. 51 N.; R. 9E. and the albite concentration in the Magneson's quarry do authenticate the assertion made above. Lack of time did not permit to investigate the pegmatites in due details.

Pegmatite Dikes in

I. Blue Brute: There are two pegmatite dikes running through Mr. Lamberg's claim named Blue Brute. One of the dikes is elongated in a N. 50W. direction over a distance of approximately 500 feet. Its maximum width is about 250 feet at the open cut developed in it. The dike tapers out to a mere point both to the southeast and to the northwest. The dike forms an angle to the regional gneissic structure. Upon removal of the overburden, the dike would show a further increase in width.

The dike is composed of white to light smoky gray quartz, pink to flesh red orthoclase, milky white albite, and muscovite. Very frequently quartz, orthoclase, and muscovite show individual concentrations in various parts of the pegmatite. Albite seems to have attached all the components of the pegmatite excepting muscovite. The pegmatite yields a white float upon weathering which facilitates tracing the outcrop of the pegmatite dikes. Jointing is comparatively poorly developed in the pegmatite. In pursuit of beryl crystals a small shear zone was encountered. So far it has proved to be of a limited northeasterly extent. It may reappear farther east beneath the pre-Cambrian gneiss. Geology and structure of the pegmatite dikes exposed in "Blue Brute" have

been represented in plate I and II.

Surficial weathering has rendered the near surface layer of the pegmatite quite loose and easier to drill and blast. Feldspar and the other constituents have been stained yellowish-brown. The brownish coloration is due to the oxidation of the included hematite and magnetite. Micas, wherever present,have been altered to a light green chlorite. Orthoclase shows a slight degree of alteration along the cleavage planes. Beryl crystals occuring in the top layer of the pegmatite have been partially to totally decomposed to a faint green micaceous material. The crystals of appericiable sizes readily crumple down to angular pieces under the impact of hammer. The decomposed part of the pegmatite is, however, of restricted vertical extent and grades into fresh and hard rock a short distance below the surface.

II. Savilla Queen II A network of pegmatite dikes traverses Savilla-Queen II. The major dike which has been exploited for beryl trends N. 60 to 70°W and continues over a distance of about 900 feet. At the Savilla open cut (1/4 SW Sec. 34) it shows a maximum width of about 100 feet. Variations in its width are shown in Pl. IV. Smaller dikes which trend essentially in uniformity with the major dike are also outlined on the map. In geology and composition these dikes are identical with those of the Blue Brute described above. The only difference may be noticed in an increased albite content of these dikes. (It may be pointed out that the Savilla claim is located in close proximity to the Magneson's albite quarry while the other claims are considerably distant from it.) It seems superfluous to emphasize and re-emphasize the structure and the composition of the dikes when they have already been represented graphically in plates III & IV.

The gneissic structure in this claim runs N. 50-65°E. and plunges 40-45° to the NW. The contact between the main pegmatite dike and the "augen" gneiss typically well exposed at the extreme northwestern extremity of the dike strike N .85W. and dips to the SW at an angle of 85 degrees. The contacts in the Blue Brute are

very poorly exposed but still the above mentioned relationship does hold. Long sections and cross sections through the main dikes in both the claims bring out these structural relationships more clearly (refer to plate II & IV.) And according to Willis and Ries (Dictionary of Geological Terms page 106 and other sources) the pegmatites are definitely in "dike" form.

The augen gneiss at the pegmatite contact shows a marked degree of alteration - the zone of contact metamorphism of the igneous rocks. The zone of alteration does not extend more than 7-11 inches into the surrounding gneiss. It may be as small as 2 to 3 inches. This zone could hardly be represented on the maps because of the scale (I" = 100') adapted. A detailed physio-chemical study of the zone may reveal some interesting chemical equilibrium phenomena. The zone is inconsistently exposed along the contact. The zonal alteration has been affected by a medium hot, molten igneous mass ascending through the country rock. It may be inferred safely that the zone of alteration will widen out away from the magmatic intrusion.

III. Sherry Deen This claim has only one pegmatite dike. It trends N. 85°E. to N.80° W. and extends over a distance of about 200 to 300 feet. The contacts with the gneiss are poorly exposed and are, therefore, inferred from the minor but definite exposures in the creek bed cutting across the dike. Two patches, one of "augen gneiss" overlain by graphic granite were noticed along the north wall of the open cut developed in the dike. Furthermore, the patches are capped by pegmatite which in turn is surrounded by Augen gneiss. (Plate V, Long section A-A'). The writer infers that the patch of the gneiss has been shoved up by the pegmatitic intrusion from the depth. Variations in the linear trend of the gneiss also adds to the above viewpoint. Contrarily, it may be a part of the surface gneiss which has not been assimilated. The presence of the graphic granite which is much more conspicuous in this claim than in the other two claims may support the point of view put forward by Schaller (page 3, para four of this report).

The pegmatite dike as well as most of the area surrounding it is covered by"granitic" float. Geology, structure, and the extent of the dike and of the country rock is shown in Pl. V.

Beryl

Beryl produced from the aforementioned pegmatite dikes is in crystalline form; light green to bluish-green in color; occurs mostly in irregularly developed to well defined hexagonal crystals; normally it is of high purity and its BeO content varies between 10-14%; average size of the crystals is 5" (Diameter) x 1 ½' (length) though crystals as large as 32" in diameter and 5-6' long have also been uncovered from the dikes; and it does not follow any 'hard and fast' rules in its occurrence.

Mode of Occurrence

The beryl occurs in sparsely distributed clusters (pockets) and as individual crystals of varying sizes in the pegmatite. From the field and the site observations the writer has arrived at the following modes of occurrence of the beryl crystals: (1) along and not across the cleavage or joint planes; (2)typically large sized crystals are confined mainly to the orthoclase or albite rich parts of the pegmatite and in irregularly distributed pockets; and (3) typically bluish-green, considerably smaller sized (1"-2" diameter), and excellently well-defined crystals occur in small quantities in the light smoky quartz. The writer feels justified to state that the degree of development of the beryl crystals and their purity are inversly proportional to the degree of hardness and freshness of the pegmatites and their albitization (Dana, 1949, P. 545-546). There seems to be a close association between albite and the occurrence of beryl - a problem which needs further attention.

Moreover, three or more crystals may occur in a bunch and may intersect at a common point with the growth of a single large sized crystal at a slight depth. Such an occurrence is, however, quite rare. The writer observed in the Blue Brute that fairly

good sized crystals followed a local shear zone along the fault plane. The writer inferred the probability of uncovering more beryl crystals following the shear zone along the dip slope which did prove to be of value. The pocket did not last long due to the change in the rocky type or because of the normally 'abnormal' mode of occurrence of the beryl. The writer agrees with the view-point of Ladoo expressed on page 5 of this report.

Production

Production of the beryl from the three claims is quite satisfactory. Good quality, rather the best quality (14% BeO) beryl produced from the three claims averages about 5 to 7 tons in weight. The method of exploitation is exactly similar to the one described on page 5. Beryl crystals, if undecomposed, can be taken out in crystalline form; otherwise they breakdown easily by a slight stroke of hammer.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Large sized beryl crystals of light green color occur more commonly in pink orthoclase, white albite, and in highly albitized parts of the pegmatite. These crystals show a slightly deformed crystal form.
2. Unoriented, excellently well developed, bluish-green crystals of such smaller dimensions occur in light smoky quartz.
3. Crystals of still smaller dimensions are found in a mixture of quartz, orthoclase, and albite.
4. More often, the crystals follow a joint plane or a fracture zone developed in the pegmatite dikes. Normally the crystals are large sized along such planes.
5. Generally, the beryl-crystals are segregated in pockets in the pegmatite dikes and with increasing depth show a marked increase in quality, quantity, and the crystal size.

INFERENCES

Conclusions based upon field study, observations in the open-cut operations, and liberary research lead to the following inferences:

A. There is a good probability of uncovering the beryl crystals of larger sizes and of higher quality from greater depths.

B. A productive shear zone or a joint system should be followed to depth along the dip-slope.

C. Sporadic distribution of smaller beryl crystals in feldspars or quartz may lead to a commercial concentration of beryl.

D. Aquamarine - a sea-green, and bluish variety of gem beryl has been discovered from the area to the west of these claims. Why would it be vain at all to search for gem-quality beryl from these pegmatite dikes (ref. Page 9.)

E. According to the view-point of Dr. Lindgren, I would sincerely support the idea of stock-piling the following constituents, obtained from these pegmatites: 1. Orthoclase, 2. quartz, 3. micas, and 4. garnet and similar other accessory minerals if found in sufficient quantities.

And last, I close this brief investigations pertaining to the occurrence of beryl in extreme humility.

Respectfully submitted,

M. Azhar.

August 28, 1953.

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Date	Surname	Code
5/18/70	S Peterson	120
5/19/70	Kirkemo	120
5/19	Kilgoard	
		220
		120
		220

AIRMAIL

MAY 19 1970

Lamberg Brothers
Box 118
Salida, Colorado 81201

Re: OME-6786 (Beryllium and Tantalum)
Lamberg Brothers
Coffey Pot Claims
Chaffee County, Colorado

Gentlemen:

A careful study of your application for financial assistance to explore the subject property and of other information available to us indicates that the probability of disclosing significant ore reserves on the property is not sufficiently promising to justify Government participation in the proposed exploration. Accordingly, we regret to inform you that your application for assistance is denied.

We wish to thank you for your interest in the minerals exploration program and for bringing your property to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Kirkemo (gla)

Harold Kirkemo
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

cc: Director's Reading file
Mineral Resources
OME docket
OME Reading file
OME Region III
Mr. Peterson
130

ECPeterson/gla 5-18-70

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(2/63)

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Date	Surname	Code
5/18/70	Kirkham	120
		120
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May 18, 1970

Memorandum

To: The File

From: Edward C. Peterson
Office of Minerals Exploration

Subject: OME-6786 (Beryllium and Tantalum)
Lamberg Brothers
Coffey Pot Claims
Chaffee County, Colorado

Justification for Denial of Application

Results of the field examination indicated that pegmatites of the Coffey Pot group of claims are similar to others occurring in the Turret district where past exploration and mining have shown the beryl to be widely scattered and erratic, and no ore bodies of economic importance have been found. In addition, tantalite is no doubt sparse and as yet not verified. Three prior DMEA (DMA) applications submitted from this district were denied for the same overriding reason; these type of ore bodies have little hope of being economic in beryl and tantalite.

Under these circumstances, it is concluded that Government participation in the proposed work is not justified. I concur with the Field Officer and recommend that the application for assistance be denied.

E. C. Peterson

E. C. Peterson

cc: Director's Reading file
Mineral Resources
OME docket
OME Reading file
Mr. Peterson

ECPeterson/gla 5-18-70

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FEDERAL CENTER, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

Office of Minerals Exploration
Building 53 Room 200

May 8, 1970

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MAY 12 1970
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Ta/BD
Col/ROM
HK/HZO
GM-HZO

Memorandum

To: Chief, Office of Minerals Exploration

From: Field Officer, Region III

Subject: OME-6786 (Be-Ta)
Lamberg Brothers
Coffey Pot Claim Group
Chaffee County, Colorado

Transmitted herewith is a report of examination concerning the Coffey Pot Group of Claims, in the Turret Mining District, Chaffee County, Colorado.

There does not appear to be much of a chance of discovering beryllium and tantalum reserves in economic quantities on the Coffey Pot claims, at least until the applicant establishes definite target areas within the various pegmatite dikes that occur on the property.

Enclosed is a memorandum from William N. Sharp, Geologist, USGS, who is most familiar with the area, having worked extensively on pegmatites in Colorado. Enclosed is a Cameron Mountain Quadrangle topographic map showing the location of other DMEA applications in the Turret Mining District.

J. William Hasler

J. William Hasler,
Field Officer, Region III
Office of Minerals Exploration

Report of Examination

on the

Coffey Pot Claims

Chaffee County, Colorado

OME-Docket 6786 (Be-Ta)

Lamberg Brothers

Salida, Colorado

By

J. William Hasler

Geologist

May, 1970

Report of Exam.

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Production and Ore Reserves---------- 7

Exploration---------- 8

Conclusions and Recommendations---------- 8

Illustration

Figure 1. Map of the Coffey Pot Claim Group, Chaffee County, Colorado showing pegmatite dikes.

Introduction

The Lamberg brothers, Mr. G. R. Lamberg and Mr. W. D. Lamberg, 221 Scott, Salida, Colorado applied to the Office of Minerals Exploration April 22, 1969 for financial assistance to explore for beryllium and tantalum on the Coffey Pot Claim group, Chaffee County, Colorado.

The application was referred to the field and an examination was made July 10, 1969. The examining geologist was accompanied by the Lamberg brothers. An exploration program consisting of extensive bulldozing and diamond drilling estimated to cost $91,000.00 is proposed by the applicant. Results of the field examination indicated that the pegmatites on the Coffey Pot group of claims are similar to other pegmatites in the Turret district, and that the chances of beryl and tantalite occurring in economic quantities appear to be slight. Beryl is widely scattered and no more abundant than many other pegmatites elsewhere in the area. Tantalite is no doubt sparse and as yet not verified. Three prior DMEA applications for properties in the same general area have been denied for the same overriding reasons; these types of ore bodies have little hope of being economic in beryl and "tantalite". It is therefore recommended that the application be denied without prejudice.

The Property

The Coffey Pot group of claims are located in Section 33, T. 51 N., R. 9 E. NMPM Turret Mining district, Chaffee County, Colorado, Figure 1, and consist of 6 unpatented lode claims. The claims are owned by the applicant and are recorded in the Chaffee County recorder's office as follows:

Claim	Book	Page
Coffey Pot	324	81
"A"	324	82
"B"	324	83
"C"	324	84
"D"	324	85
"E"	324	86

All required assessment work has been completed to comply with the law. There are no liens or other encumbrances against the claims, and there has been no production from the subject claims.

Geology

Turret District[1/]

"The pegmatites of the Turret district are east of the town of Turret, about 7 miles by air line N. 10° E. of Salida. The district

1/ Hanley, J. B., Heinrich, E. W., Page L. R., Pegmatite Investigations in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, USGS Prof. Paper 227, 23 pp., 1942 - 1944, 1950.

is in Chaffee County and includes most of T. 51 N., R. 9 E., and the first tier of sections in T. 50 N., R. 9 E., New Mexico principal meridian. It is reached from Salida by 12 miles of graded and unimproved dirt roads which lead to Turret and the numerous mines. Most of the pegmatites that have been prospected or mined are along Railroad Gulch, but some are as much as 2 miles away. Most of those examined are shown in figure 2."

"The district is one of moderate to high relief and has an average altitude of 8,000 feet. The main drainage systems are Railroad Gulch and Long Gulch. Normally the streams are intermittent, and the water supply is limited. In general, the area is lightly wooded with many natural clearings and park lands, but sufficient timber is available for small mining operations."

"In the past many gold mines have been operated in the vicinity of the town of Turret, and the Calumet iron mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., on Railroad Gulch near the eastern edge of the district, was operated in the late 1800's. Marble has been mined recently about a mile north of the Calumet mine."

"The mining operations in pegmatite are all recent and were encouraged by the increased prices for strategic minerals during 1942-45. Although most of the pegmatites contain sizable concentrations of potash feldspar and scrap mica, the low prices of these minerals and high transportation costs to the nearest markets had long prevented active mining. During the recent period of activity potash feldspar, scrap mica, and beryl were produced from several of the pegmatites."

"The Combination, Homestake, Last Chance Spar-Mica Dyke, Mica-Beryl, and Riegel feldspar pegmatites were examined by E. Wm. Heinrich on November 13, 1942. The Mica-Beryl mine was mapped by plane table and telescopic alidade by J. B. Hanley and A. F. Trites, Jr., on August 24, the Homestake and Last Chance Spar-Mica Dyke were reexamined on August 22 and 24, and the Rock King pegmatite was examined on August 23, 1944. Other pegmatite claims reported in the district could not be found by the writers."

The Last Chance Spar-Mica Dyke Prospect, DMEA 4241, lies some 1,500 to 2,000 feet east of the Coffey Pot claims and is quite adequately described by Hanley[2/] consequently his description is quoted below.

"Last Chance Spar-Mica Dyke Prospect"

"The Last Chance Spar-Mica Dyke prospect (45) now known as the Old Glory claim, is owned by Walter Record of Turret. The pegmatite is 100 yards west of the road, 4 miles south of Turret, at the head of the steep grade of the Turret road just north of Railroad Gulch (See fig. 2)."

"Three small cuts have been made in the poorly exposed pegmatite. The largest is 25 feet long and 20 feet wide and averages 3 feet in depth. (See fig. 3.)"

2/ Hanley, J. B., Heinrich, W. F., Page, L. R., Pegmatite Investigations in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, 1942-1944, pp. 24 and 25, 1950.

"The pegmatite is rudely crescentic in shape. The main arm, about 200 feet long and 40 feet wide, strikes N. 55° W., and the other, about 105 feet long and as much as 35 feet wide, strikes S. 77° W."

"The pegmatite occurs in gray, coarse-grained granite and contains three distinct zones in addition to a border zone. These zones are listed below in order from the walls to the center of the dike."

"1. The wall zone is fine-grained quartz-potash feldspar-muscovite-plagioclase pegmatite. Dark brown garnet is common."

"2. The intermediate zone is quartz-plagioclase-muscovite pegmatite with accessory beryl. It is poorly exposed and appears to be discontinuous along its strike. Twenty beryl crystals, ranging from 0.5 inch to 1.5 inches in diameter, were exposed in the largest cut in 1942. Muscovite constitutes about 5 percent of the zone."

"3. The core is quartz and white potash feldspar pegmatite. Quartz is visually estimated to form 75 percent and the feldspar 25 percent of this rock. Some of the feldspar masses are as much as 3 feet in length."

"The gray-green muscovite of the intermediate zone would yield some sheet mica of No. 1 to No. 3 quality, but the total quantity of sheet recoverable is probably small. In 1944 very little muscovite was observed in the east pit, but in the westernmost pit a small quantity of sheet mica was exposed. No sheet mica is exposed

between these pits. The quantity of scrap mica and feldspar also is small."

Areal Geology

The pegmatite bodies on the Coffey Pot claim group may be a westerly extension of the pegmatite zones that occur on the Saville Queen No. 2, and the Blue Brute claims that lie in the western portion of sec. 34, T. 51 N., R. 9 E., NMPM, as they are irregularly shaped, they are poorly zoned, and grade laterally into a biotite-feldspar-quartz gneiss and are elongate in a generally northwest direction. The size and shape of the pegmatite is similar to those on the Blue Brute claim in that the main pegmatite is some 1500 feet in length and as wide as 50 feet, however, there has not been enough prospecting or exploration work completed by the applicant to delineate the dikes indicated by him on the Coffey Pot claims. The pegmatite bodies are composed mainly of microcline-perthite, quartz, albite, and muscovite. Some beryl was observed in the discovery pit on the Coffey Pot claim, and the applicant states that little other exploration work or exposing of the pegmatite bodies has been done on the Coffey Pot Group of Claims.

Production and Ore Reserves

As stated previously there has been no production commercially from the Coffey Pot group of claims, and not enough exploration or development work has been done to establish any ore reserves of beryl or tantalum on the subject claims.

Griffith states (Mineral and Water Resources of Colorado, 1964,

Committee Print 88th Congress, 2nd Session, p. 124) "It is difficult either to estimate accurately the beryl resources in Colorado pegmatites or to point out the location of the remaining deposits. Nevertheless, unexplored pegmatite bodies with exposed beryl concentrations undoubtedly remain in the pegmatite districts, and these districts may produce several tens of tons of beryl annually for 10 or more years."

Exploration

In a letter to the Field Officer, Region III dated May 31, 1969 the applicant requested a change in the plan of exploration estimated to cost $76,750.00, some $14,250.00 less than the originally proposed program. The applicant now proposes to bulldoze a shallow trench around the dikes to determine their size, then diamond core drill the dikes to determine the extent of the ore, and to establish the feasibility of mine development.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The applicant's proposed exploration program and the results of a field examination indicates that he is still in the prospecting stage on the Coffey Pot claims as no definite target areas have yet been delineated. It is not likely that ore reserves of beryllium or tantalum can be established by diamond drilling as proposed by the applicant because of the sporadic nature of occurrences of beryl within the pegmatite bodies. Trenching across the dikes at intervals may a more satisfactory method of exploration coupled with detailed geologic mapping of the bodies.

It is concluded that the chances of discovering significant quantities of beryl and tantalum on the Coffey Pot group of claims are not good and it is recommended that the application be denied, without prejudice, and that the applicant be advised to establish definite target areas for which exploration can be more effectively utilized. P.O. Agrees that this should be a straight denial.. 5/19/70

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
DOCKET 6786

COFFEY POT CLAIMS

SEC 33, T. 51 N, R 9 E NMPM
CHAFFEE COUNTY, COLORADO

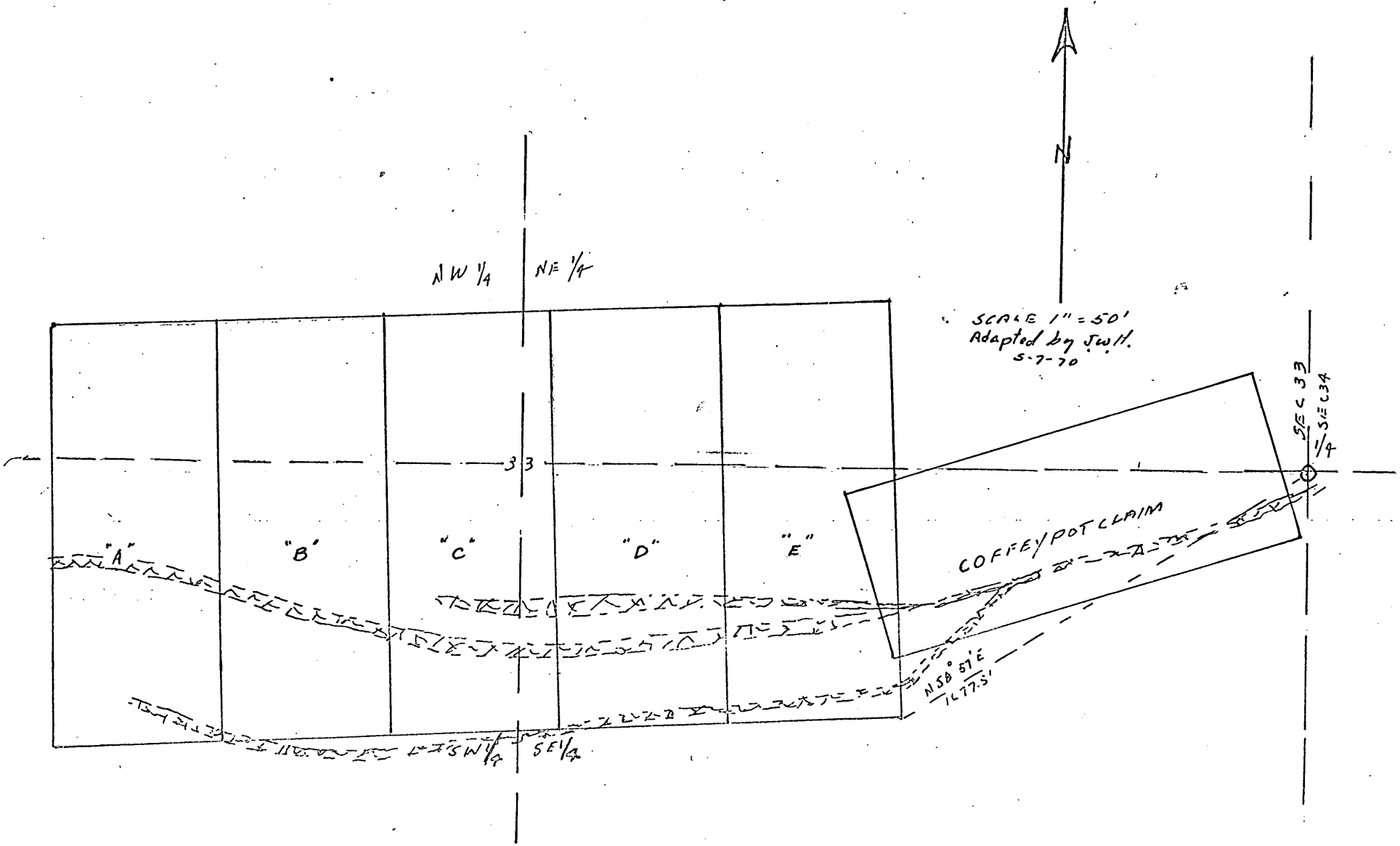

FIGURE 1

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

RECEIVED
APR 28 1969
Denver, Colorado

OME 6786

TO : William Hasler

DATE: April 25, 1969

FROM : Wm. N. Sharp

SUBJECT: Application to OME by Lamberg. Re Coffeepot group at Turret, Colo.

The application is for work on granite pegmetite bodies not outstanding in beryl and "tantalite."

Three DMEA (DMA) applications have already been submitted from this area, one by the present applicants (family). All have been rejected for the same overriding reasons; these types of bodies have little hope of being economic in beryl and "tantalite."

DMA Docket 2085: deals with the Rock King pegmatite (Meek-Adams)

DMEA Docket 3583: covers the Long Gulch pegmatites (Harrer-MacLaren)

DMEA Docket 4241: considers pegmatites of Lamberg called the Blue Brute and Sovilla Queen #2 (Vickers-Garrett)

This last docket (4241) applies to properties only a few hundred yards east of the present application site.

All these pegmatites in the Turret district are similar; some are more massive than others with abundant albite feldspar. Beryl is widely scattered and no more abundant than hundreds of pegmatites elsewhere. Tantalite is no doubt sparse and as yet not verified.

Parker has not collected any of this material from Turret; however, he suspects it to be more a columbite than a tantalite. He will probably look at this place from the tantalum aspect this summer.

I remind you that John Hanley has this district and the pegmatites well described in the Prof. Paper 227, Pegmatite investigations in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, 1942-44, p. 23-27.

The three dockets already assessed by DMEA pretty well expresses our view of the present application.

I have marked on your map. I enclose the three DMA-DMEA dockets mentioned above. Please return these to the Survey Library.

Regards!

Bill

Wm. N. Sharp

5010-108

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2/63)

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6/10/69	Peterson	120
		120
		220
		120M

AIRMAIL

JUN 10 1969

Lamberg Brothers
Box 118
Salida, Colorado 81201

Re: OME-6786 (Beryllium and Tantalum)
Lamberg Brothers
Coffey Pot Claims
Chaffee County, Colorado

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 31, and enclosed amended proposal to explore the cited property for beryllium and tantalum.

We are now referring the application for further consideration to Mr. J. William Hasler, Field Officer, Region III, Office of Minerals Exploration, Room 203 - Building 53, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225.

Mr. Hasler will notify you if additional information concerning the application is needed, and possibly to make arrangements for a field examination.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Kirkemo (glr)

Harold Kirkemo, Chief
Office of Minerals Exploration

cc: Director's Reading File
Economic Geology File
OME Docket
OME Reading File
Region III
Mr. Peterson

ECPeterson/bsl 6/10/69

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Date	Surname	Code
6/10/69	Peterson	120
		120
		220
		120M

JUN 10 1969

AIRMAIL

Memorandum

To: Field Officer, Region III

From: Chief, Office of Minerals Exploration

Subject: OME-6786 (Beryllium and Tantalum)
Lamberg Brothers
Coffey Pot Claims
Chaffee County, Colorado

The application is referred to you for further consideration, a field examination if warranted, and recommendations.

Several examinations and reports have been made previously on adjacent properties (Dockets DMA-2085, DMEA-3583, and 4241), and the geology and other pertinent data of the immediate area are pretty well documented. Indications are that the subject property has little or no economic potential at the present time. Consequently, it is doubtful that we can justify Government participation in the exploration of the claims.

Harold Kirkemo (gla)

Harold Kirkemo

cc: Director's Reading File
EconomicGeolgoy File
OME Docket
OME Reading File
~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~
Mr. Peterson
130

ECPeterson/bsl 6/10/69

Form 7
(2/63)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
5/14/69	Peterson	120
		120
5/14		220
		120m

MAY 14 1969

AIRMAIL

Lamberg Brothers
Box 118
Salida, Colorado 81201

Re: OME-6786 (Beryllium and Tantalum)
Lamberg Brothers
Coffey Pot Claims
Chaffee County, Colorado

Gentlemen:

We have reviewed your application for financial assistance and find that geologic evidence required to justify exploration of your property has not been furnished. Unless you can provide this additional support, we would have no choice but to deny the application.

Available information suggests that pegmatites found on your property are similar to others occurring in the district where past exploration and mining have shown the beryl to be widely scattered and erratic, and no ore bodies of economic importance have been found. In addition, tantalite is no doubt sparse and as yet not verified. Under these circumstances, Government participation in the exploration of the property is not warranted.

We shall be pleased to consider your application further if you furnish sample and assay data or other evidence that more completely justifies exploration of the property. Nothing in this letter should be construed as a commitment by the Government to grant an exploration contract.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Kirkemo (gla)
Harold Kirkemo, Chief
Office of Minerals Exploration

cc: Director's Reading File
Economic Geology File
~~OME~~ Docket
OME Reading File
Region III
Mr. Peterson

ECPeterson/bsl 5/14/69

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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O. M. E.
RECEIVED
MAY 5 1969
INITIALS | CODE
bel | 120
HK | 120
120

Denver Region III
RECEIVED
APR 28 1969
Colorado

OME 6786 (Be-Ta)
Tantalum Beryl

TO : William Hasler

DATE: April 25, 1969

FROM : Wm. N. Sharp

SUBJECT: Application to OME ~~by Lamberg~~ 120 Re Coffeepot group at Turret, Colo.

The application is for work on granite pegmetite bodies not outstanding in beryl and "tantalite."

Three DMEA (DMA) applications have already been submitted from this area, one by the present applicants (family). All have been rejected for the same overriding reasons; these types of bodies have little hope of being economic in beryl and "tantalite."

DMA Docket 2085: deals with the Rock King pegmatite (Meek-Adams)

DMEA Docket 3583: covers the Long Gulch pegmatites (Harrer-MacLaren)

DMEA Docket 4241: considers pegmatites of Lamberg called the Blue Brute and Sovilla Queen #2 (Vickers-Garrett)

This last docket (4241) applies to properties only a few hundred yards east of the present application site.

All these pegmatites in the Turret district are similar; some are more massive than others with abundant albite feldspar. Beryl is widely scattered and no more abundant than hundreds of pegmatites elsewhere. Tantalite is no doubt sparse and as yet not verified.

Parker has not collected any of this material from Turret; however, he suspects it to be more a columbite than a tantalite. He will probably look at this place from the tantalum aspect this summer.

I remind you that John Hanley has this district and the pegmatites well described in the Prof. Paper 227, Pegmatite investigations in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, 1942-44, p. 23-27.

The three dockets already assessed by DMEA pretty well expresses our view of the present application.

I have marked on your map. I enclose the three DMA-DMEA dockets mentioned above. Please return these to the Survey Library.

Regards!

Bill

Wm. N. Sharp

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

April 28, 1969

Lamberg Brothers
Box 118
Salida, Colorado 81201

Subject: OME-6786

Gentlemen:

Your application for exploration assistance, dated April 22, 1969, submitted to our office at Denver, Colorado, Has been assigned Docket No. OME-6786.

Please identify all future correspondence relating to your application by this docket number.

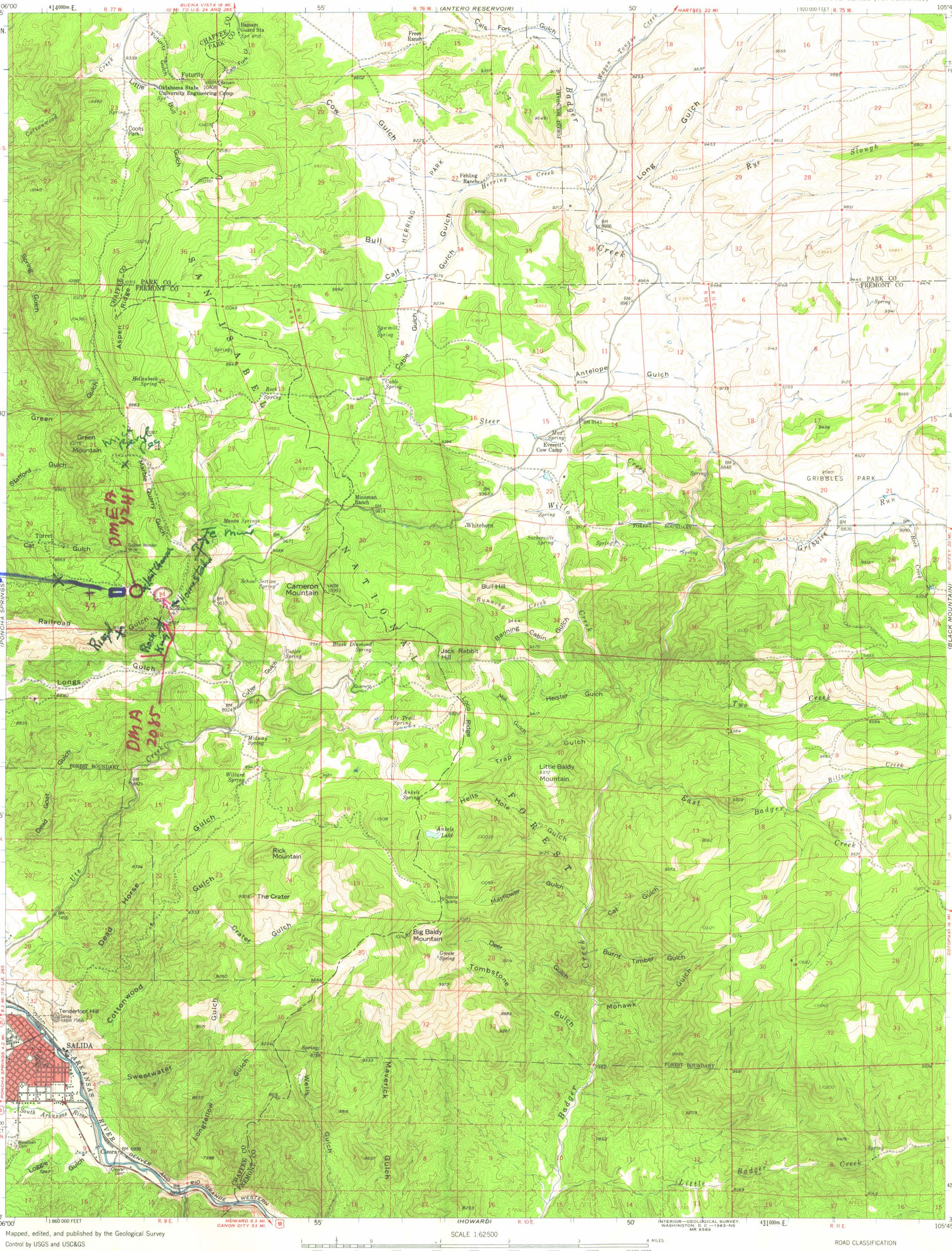
Sincerely yours,

Harold Kirkemo
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

Copy to R-III

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CAMERON MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
COLORADO
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1953. Field check 1956

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Colorado coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

Land lines in Ts. 49, 50 and 51 N.—Rs. 9, 10 and 11 E. based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian
Land lines in T. 15 S.—Rs. 75, 76 and 77 W. based on the Sixth Principal Meridian
Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

14°
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1956

SCALE 1:62500

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
3000 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1963-NS
MR 6589

COLORADO
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty — Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route — State Route

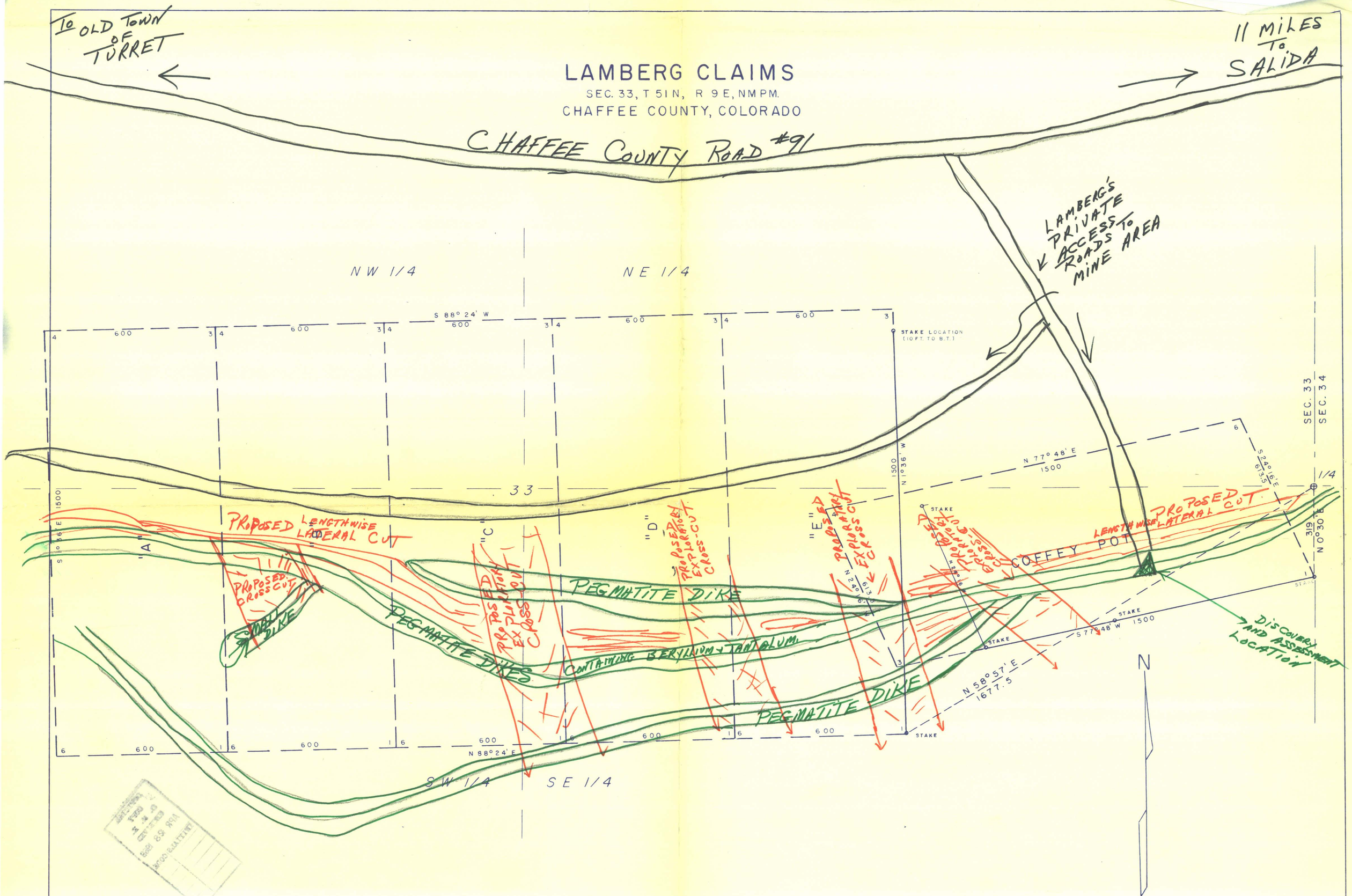
CAMERON MOUNTAIN, COLO.
N3830—W10545/15

1956

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

LAMBERG CLAIMS

SEC. 33, T 51 N, R 9 E, N.M.P.M.
CHAFFEE COUNTY, COLORADO



TIES AND SOLID LINES ARE BY SURVEY.

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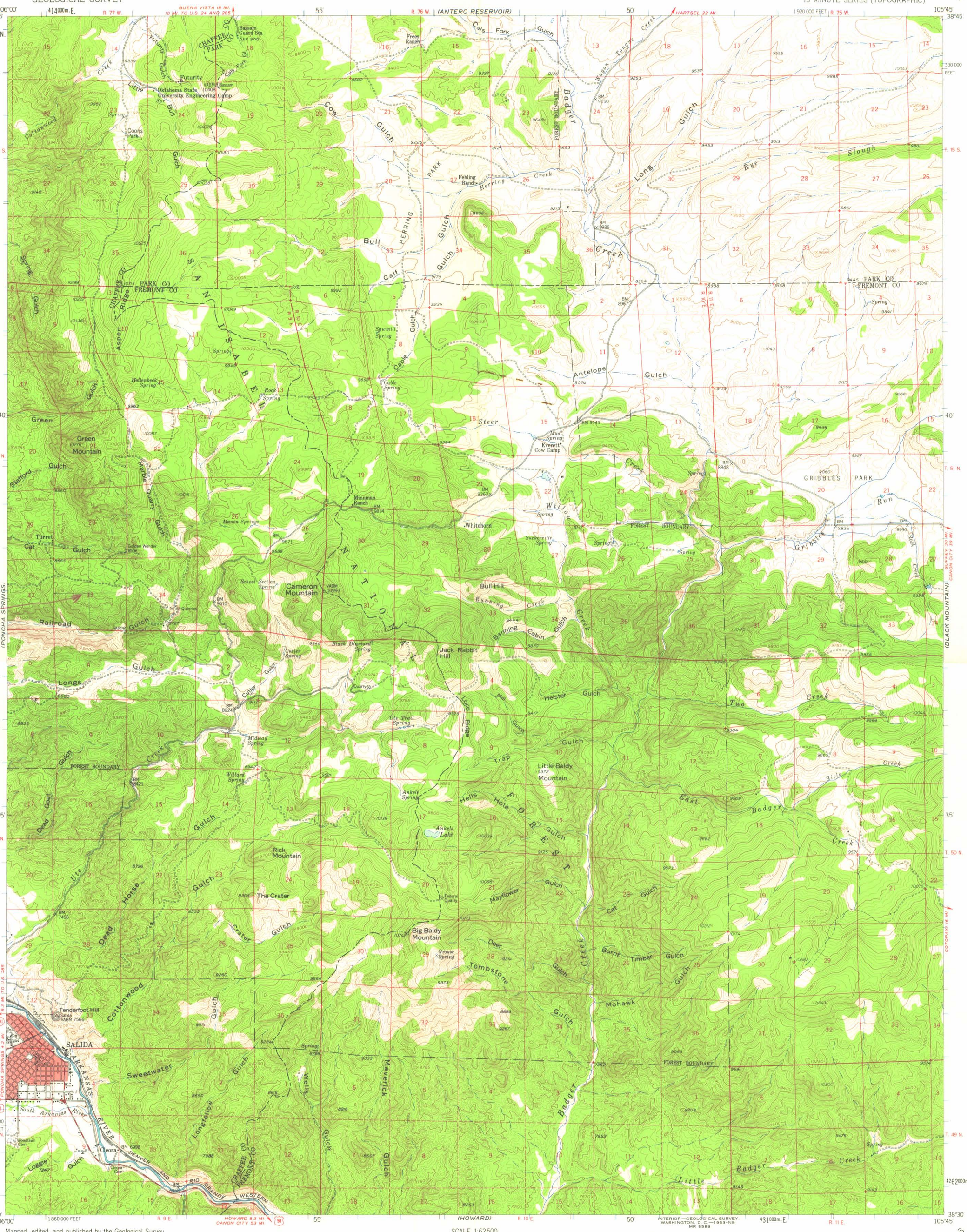
REGISTERED ENGINEER & LAND SURVEYOR
SALIDA, COLORADO

DATE MAR. 1962	SCALE 1 IN. = 200 FT.	DRAWN BY / APPROVED

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CAMERON MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
COLORADO
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



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TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
14°
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1956

SCALE 1:62 500

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

COLORADO
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty — Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route — State Route

CAMERON MOUNTAIN, COLO.
N3830—W10545/15

1956

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